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Ruins about the Taj Mahal, Agra.

This engraving gives a view of Taj Mahal, as it is seen from the banks of the Jumna. The second gate way that appears in the drawing, is the way into an enclosed, though large space of ground, that lies between the great entrance and front wall of the Taj Garden. The top of this kind of triumphal archway, with its row of small cupolas, may be distinguished in the engraving. The high conical-shaped dome in the distance stands on the centre of the building itself; the minarets and the side mosques of the Taj are now so seen.

It is one that ever lived has enshrined in such splendor, as Shah Jehan and his wife Mumtaza Zemana, whose remains are deposited in this gorgeous sepulchre.

The Taj Mahal is very justly celebrated as the most, and by far the most beautiful, of all the monuments of Hindoostan; its design is at once elegant and grand; its dimensions are great, and its proportions unmarkable; the materials of which it is constructed are costly in their kind, and superior in their quality; the exterior and interior ornaments and embellishments are elaborate and rich; and whether it is regarded as a complete and exquisitely finished work of graceful and noble style of architecture, or taken and examined separately in all its various and minutely wrought parts, it exhibits a structure that surpasses, perhaps nightly assert, any thing of the kind that crowns on the face of the earth, at this day, to arrest and powerfully demand the admiration, of those who travel into distant lands.

The modern district of Agra joins the Delhi division, a short distance north of Kosee, and extends along the banks of the Jumna to its junction with the Chambul. On the west it is bounded by the principalities of Deeg, the Bhurtpore territories, and the principalities of Dholpore, Berree, and Rajakera. This district situated between the Chumbul and the Jumna is table-land, elevated above the beds of both rivers about sixty feet, and composed of a light soil. In the rainy season, during the dry season, the tanks, streams, rivulets are without water, which, for agriculture and domestic purposes, is procured from wells. Cultivation, in this province, when compared with its condition in the Company's old provinces, has made but little progress. The waste lands are very extensive, and a portion of them might, without injustice, be set apart for the maintenance of watchmen, or for any other public measure.

The native inhabitants of the province of Agra, the following account has been given in the Indian Gazetteer:—"The natives are in general a handsome race of men, and consist in a mixture of the Rajpoots and Mahomedans, few of the Seiks having gone so far south. A considerable number of the Rajpoots to the west of the Jumna are Jats, and the country of the Macherry Rajah contains many Rajpoots, long noted for their thievish propensities. A Hindoo religion is still predominant, although much poverty has been (until recently) permanently added to Mahomedan princes since the thirteenth century. Rajpoots are numerous, and mosques rare, the Rajpoot and Brunnical races prevail throughout the peninsula. The woods and jungles are full of peacocks, another symptom of Hindoomism, and most of the nations are followed by the affix Singh, which ought to be peculiar to the Rajpoots of noble descent; but the Jats assume it without ceremony, and so do the Seiks like wise, who, being apostates from the Brahminical faith, have still less claim to such a distinction. The language of common intercourse is the Hindoostanee; but the Persian is used for public and official documents, and is also spoken in conversation by the higher classes of Mahomedans. The Brij dialect is spoken around the city of Agra, and extends to the Vindhya mountains. In the words of the Lord's prayer, in this language, twenty eight correspond with those occurring in the Bengalese and Hindoostanee specimens, besides two or three Sanscrit words of frequent recurrence in the Bengalese. The ancient language of Kanoje, the capital of Upper Hindoostan, at the period of the first Mahomedan invasion, is thought by Mr. Colebrooke to form the basis of the modern Hindoostanee."

This capital does not appear to have struck Bishop Heber as possessing superiority in architectural remains over other places in India, by any means so much as it did the writer of these notes; and the difference was more apparent on revisiting Agra, after seeing Delhi and other places. There is a peculiar brilliancy about Agra, that no one acquainted with Eastern scenery can well conceive; and which no pencil, no language, can easily forget. Yet there are animated descriptions of what he saw at Agra, to be found in Bishop Heber's Journal, as the following account of some of the buildings and halls, in the interior of the fort, will amply show:—"The fort is very large and ancient, surrounded with high walls and towers, of red stone, which command some noble views of the city, its neighbourhood, and the windings of the Jumna. The principal building, however, which its contains, are the Mootee Musjid, (*Pearl Mosque*, a beautiful building, of white marble, carved with exquisite simplicity and elegance.) "So beautifully laid are the stones in this mosque, that it looks as if it had been cut out of a solid block of marble."

"The palace built by Akbar, in a great degree of the same material, and contained some noble rooms, is now sadly disfigured and destroyed by neglect, and by being used as warehouses, armories, offices, and lodging rooms for the garrison. The hall, now used as the "Dewanee Aum," or public room of justice, is a splendid edifice, supported by pillars and arches of white marble, as large, and more noble simple, than those of Delhi. The ornaments, carving, and mosaic work of the smaller apartments, in which was formerly the Zennana, are equal or superior to any thing which is described as found in the Alhambra. The view from these rooms is very fine; as the same time, there are some adapted for the hot winds, from which light is carefully excluded. The suite is lined with small mirrors, in fantastic frames; a cascade of water, also surrounded with mirrors, has been made to pass from a recess at the upper end, and marble channels, beautifully inlaid with cornelians, agates, and jasper, convey the stream to every side of the apartment." This is a fine description of a rich and magnificent palace.

Usher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book (London) for 1835, contains an exquisite portrait of youthful loveliness, entitled "The Golden age," to which the Quaker poet, Bernard Barton, has appended the following appropriate stanzas:

"LOVE, not that the artist's pride,
Has then finished this lovely form,
Innocence, Beauty, and Youth supplied,
Could have named it 'The Golden Age.'
Not the portrait of one in her girlhood's prime,
Moulded by Care, and unsullied by Crime.

And an age so blissful, and pure, and bright,
Is a dreary world like ours,
With its spirits as gay, and its heart as light,
As a butterfly round Spring flowers,
Bring forward titles manifold,
Bearing so happy and high to hold.

Is the age when the heart in its lightsome glee
Has such glad impulse bound;
Then all that the young behove them see
Is a halo of beauty round;
No grief is pangless, and joy is pure,
Nor the whispers of Hope seem true and sure.

Is any chance in a volume like this, design'd
For those who are young and fair,
If these hasty and artless lines may find
A reader as free from care,
Lovely a type of Life's Golden Age,
Lasting portray'd in the perishing page.

Don't think not I would cloud thy brow
With a boding of future ill;
Let bosom which throbs so lightly now
With a warning voice would chill;
Nor by the hand of a calling high,
Would wake in that heart a causeless sigh.

Is the morning of Life? Be blithe and gay
As the birds which around thee sing;
Remember that morn is but part of the day,
And evening is shadows must bring.
Darkness of night must soon follow that eve
Then the fast-fading twilight hath taken its leave.

Fear thou not! Let thy morning be spent
As that eve may in course approve;
Then when stars come forth in the firmament,
Thou shalt view them with hope and love;
And mark unapall'd the gathering night
Closing a morning of endless light.

The Spring-time of being; yet bear in mind
Its Summer will soon be here;
That its autumn will linger not long behind,
Then the flowers and leaves turn sere;
And that Winter will come, which comes to all,
Then the flower must die, and the leaf must fall.

Hard the blossoms thou hearest now,
Not when Summer shall be o'er,
Fruitage of Autumn on every bough
Bring Time's brief seasons no changes bring,
Thou shalt know an everlasting Spring.

Then in thy youth beneath of Him
Who gives, upbraiding not,
Who has light in thy heart become not dim,
And has love be unforgot;
Thy God, in the darkest of days, will be
Patience, and beauty, and strength, to thee!

From the Portland Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

THINGS AND THOUGHTS IN VENICE.—NO. LIV

Sept. 16 1835.

The traveller, it is said, finds Venice to be one of the most interesting and most beautiful cities of the world.—Certain I am, there are but few cities which History and Poetry have invested with a greater charm. I found it the city popular, by exiles from oppression, who have an anytime not over but upon the very shores of Venice, it has an interest and a story for all the nations above all for an American.—and while I have thought of its little lakes separated from the sea by banks of sand (islands as they are called,) and visited the little isles that industry and wealth have made to bloom on the blue waters even as the stars glitter in the broad expanse of the heavens, I have thought of those of that hope and dazzling away that these republics of the sea held over the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, when with their gallies, or their galliots they ploughed across the proud' from the deep, to with the old Dukes of Gold the Bosphorus, and fell upon the walls of the city of Constantine. As I saw its once palaces crumbling by the water's edge, and traced the outline of the feet of devotion as it leap'd to appease even in the courts of the Doge, and there, within the pain of St. Mark, even though the Lion stands on his guard, and the gilded lions of Lysippus are on Canaan's foothold, I felt a mournful exultation, when thought of the Fate and the Present, and linked them with the destiny of my own dear country.—matkins well could (as if written with the pen of the spector of the progress of the destiny of pride and empire) from the foundation of the world has been travel from the East to the West—now strutting in gold and then with the legions of Darius.—now it swing up in the pyramids upon the sands of Egypt: anon blazing even with a consuming lustre, upon the Parthenon.—then streaming forth like a shower from the wall of the eternal city, anon crescent on the bright focus upon the isles of Venice, but ever slowly dying away, while the traveller from the yes West, even the lands of Goths and Huns is gazing with admiration upon its splendor, and impressed and by its tale, transports to his own home, and the enthusiasm kindled there. Here, after the fall of the Roman Liberty, found a refuge upon the waters and made a bottom of the waves: and with the same hardly air that England now strides over the ocean with her mighty fleets, the gallieys of Venice glided upon the waves—defying peace or war from the pillars of Hercules to the Dardanelles, and even, at more back the dark cloud of Turkish barbarism, so fearfully and thickly gathering upon the Adriatic. But since that day, empire and civilization have taken yet another step, and a little island upon the ocean, now proudly apart from the rest of Europe, has become the mistress of the seas. A mighty step too, than even that, empire and civilization are rapidly taking not even a little stretch of land or sea as hitherto, but now over one broad ocean, in a continent that a sun of one of the republics of the Mediterranean, discovered—there and female where wilder and more savage barbarians than Huns or Goths roamed in unbridled liberty, building great cities, and rapidly clustering in them the ornaments of civilization,—exchanging the lally pine for the steeple of the church, and the bowl and the whoop of the savage for the song of the Christian and the full swelling notes of the organ.—not now to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, but to plant sin there, with the souls and the faculties of man regenerated and redeemed from the thraldom of centuries of prejudice and false education.

It is with such reflections as these, that I feel a mournful delight in traversing the canals and the images of this strange—yet beautiful city. It was not the power of the pens of a Petrarch, a Shakspeare, an Otway, a Radcliffe, a Schiller, or a Byron, who have each impressed the image of Venice upon the imagination of almost every man that reads a book, to invest such a city with a charm, particularly in the eye of him who looks sharply upon the extensive and the history in the great chain of human events. Say what may be said of the terrible government of the secret Council of Venice, yet what American traveller can forget that the same suffering principle sought an asylum here, as sought the asylum upon the rock of Plymouth, from which has gushed, if not the living water of sacred story the living water that is to nourish free principles throughout the world. Who can forget that Venice combated for centuries for the like liberty that was in a single generous struggle, and that while that liberty was guarded and preserved, Venice was not only the Queen of the seas but the great workshop of Europe, the wonderful mart of the East.—with her hands full of gold, and her arms circling the spoils of the oldest empires. Then, long ere cities arose from the water that I saw, then, when palaces rose as of gold, laden with eastern wealth thickly clustered upon silent and ever-calm streets, frowning with precious stones, and confounding even the imagination by the glory of display.—And when I look upon them I not only think of this, but I remember those monuments of that proud day, also: now liberty is lost—crumbling as does the Coliseum, or the arch of Trajan—sticks in and—beautiful, it may be, not with that beauty which denotes the end, when the house blooms is tinging and fading across the cheek: and I feel as I stand within the sickened and hushed chamber of death, when the last pulse is beating, when the stony robes of this world are to be put off, and the simple sheet is to be put on—but I think I hear the voice of prophecy and admonition, I may not be of the ancient Sibyl with her mystic books, but a voice as important to us, as that voice in Rome of olden days, though it speaks only in deserted mansions, uncalled cause, or the words and alone from which Venice sprang, now even recovering their original look, and proving the principle that "dust must return to dust." The same principles that cast such a pearl upon the ocean where they transformed many insignificant marshes and beds of sand into the most beautiful creations of taste, are acting upon us at the present moments, under the advantages of a position singularly favored by heaven, and such principle must to the course of time, rock our republic with uncertainty at glances as she seen in Venice. But what a sad reflection then, that our day must come too! What a melancholy thought that men will not continue so to govern themselves as to preserve that liberty which, as it is given or withheld, advances them in, or retards the possession of happiness and civilization!

Musing thus I was wandering all solitary in the narrow alleys of Venice, when all at once, I came upon the magnificent Piazza di San Marco, or in other words, the Place of Saint Mark. The sun was setting, and the people were retreating themselves with coffee in multitudes there, not under the arcades of the surrounding palaces, but in the open Place—people of almost every name and nation,—the Hun the Turk and the Sclavonian,—the Greek and the Roman,—the sons of Goths and Saracens, as well as the proud Venetians. The broad Lagoon before me was covered with every conceivable sail, with parties who were only floating on the tide for sport of the waves, enjoying the evening air, or chatting over the affairs of the hour of the day. The Adriatic sailors were thick upon the quay, not the bold tars of old renown, but the Austrian liberty-cried slave who makes the little isles that industry and wealth have made to bloom on the blue waters even as the stars glitter in the broad expanse of the heavens. I have thought of those of that hope and dazzling away that these republics of the sea held over the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, when with their galliots or their galliots they ploughed across the proud' from the deep to with the old Dukes of Gold the Bosphorus, and fell upon the walls of the city of Constantine. As I saw its once palaces crumbling by the water's edge, and traced the outline of the feet of devotion as it leap'd to appease even in the courts of the Doge, and there, within the pain of St. Mark, even though the Lion stands on his guard, and the gilded lions of Lysippus are on Canaan's foothold, I felt a mournful exultation, when thought of the Fate and the Present, and linked them with the destiny of my own dear country.—matkins well could (as if written with the pen of the spector of the progress of the destiny of pride and empire) from the foundation of the world has been travel from the East to the West—now strutting in gold and then with the legions of Darius.—now it swing up in the pyramids upon the sands of Egypt: anon blazing even with a consuming lustre, upon the Parthenon.—then streaming forth like a shower from the wall of the eternal city, anon crescent on the bright focus upon the isles of Venice, but ever slowly dying away, while the traveller from the yes West, even the lands of Goths and Huns is gazing with admiration upon its splendor, and impressed and by its tale, transports to his own home, and the enthusiasm kindled there. Here, after the fall of the Roman Liberty, found a refuge upon the waters and made a bottom of the waves: and with

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No mellower harvest! Thirteen hundred years
Of wealth and glory turned to dust and tears;
And every treasure-tree strangely meets,
Church, Palace, Pillar, as a mourner greets;
And even the Lion all subdued appears,
And the harsh sound of the barbarian drum
With dull and daily dissonance repeats
The echo of thy tyrants voice along
The salt waves, once if mused to song.
That heaved beneath the moonlight with the throng
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Thinking of the chequered destiny to which Time and conquest had subjected these famous Horses of which I have been speaking, and perhaps led to the reflection by these beautiful verses in which Lyron turns in the ode that I have been quoting, from dying Venice, to apostrophise my own home—

"*That* one great clause, in full and free defiance
Which rears its circle, unconquered and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic!"

I could not but flatter myself with the fancy—*fact*, it may be, in the ever-changing career of Empire—that the day would come when even these horses might cross the Atlantic, and adorn some temple of the mart of the world. In the progress of art, ever an attendant as it is of power and gory, illuminating and embellishing their conquests as it does, who knows but that the Capitol of the little republics of the earth, dare say there is more improbability in such a prediction than that Corinth should have had them, or that the Romans should have carried them lost among the sea-weeds of the Adriatic should have struck down the walls of proud Byzantium, and placed the trophies of Italy in their own land? It would not be the world indulate a spirit of conquest, yet if there is ever an excusable one of force, it is possessing one's self of these, not particularly as belonging when they were created by a long and interesting history. When I look around upon the invaluable models of antique and modern art, that age of heroes and Gods, that lived and sang the shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, I almost am willing to change the bad sentiment of "Rent! that if Justice was to be violated, it was to be violated for the sake of ruling," into another, that if war was ever to be waged, it is to waged for the possession of Sculpture—Painting—Poetry—Music. The plunderers the East, the Romans plundered them. The brought pine columns of Egyptian are even now on the Danish palaces. The Romans plundered Greece. The barbarians plundered the Roman Empire.—Venice plundered Constantinople. Bonaparte plundered Italy, and tell the truth, and to use a common-place expressive phrase, my mouth waters" when I see the rich grouping of the arts in Europe, and I think of the mortgage on my country—and Attila like, I begin to turn a Goth. I feel a passion for stealing creeping over me. I cannot help thinking what a beautiful ornament the noble Street of Broadway would, if when we had the little trouble with Naples, we had pushed those troubles to the verge of war, and seized the rich museum of Naples, and transported those gems from Herculaneum and Pompeii—with the famous H. Cuzzins, and the more famous group of Dirce and the Bull! What a prize too would be Venice, with her priceless quantity of pictures, the *chefs d'œuvre* of a Tintoret, a Titian, and Paul Veronese! We can never buy such precious things, and the Austrian government will not the answer of Italian gallery. The nobleness of England and the princes of Russia, the greatest buyers of the present day, neighbors to Austria, are not in vain. But if we ever have them at all, we must *steal* them, as they stole other finer works from Greece and the East. English slander is false—we did not steal the Egin Marbles. I like the Roman and Venitian mode the best. Heavens and Earth! what a swoop we might make, if we were to land a force at Cuxhaven, and march upon Rome and plunder the Capitol and the Vatican! The whole world would then be obliged to visit us to study the models of perfection in art. The world is not so much the worse for our plundering, and it is better the world not be brought there, than that the Augusteo led in train—

"Glory and Empire" once upon these towers
With Fazzoni—pod-like triad! how pe sate!
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"I can create," said Charles V. "by a breath a hundred Dukes, Counts, or Barons, but alas! I cannot make one Titian." The Venetian school of Painting in wealth of colouring, and high imagination, surpasses all the other schools of Italy.—and Titian was the chief of that school. I saw his famous Madonna in the Barberigo Palace, the engravings of which are all over the world. His "Assumption of the Virgin," is in the gallery of the Academy. His "St. Peter Martyr," is in the Church of San Giovanni e Paolo. Almost over the tomb where "lies the great Titian"—his great group of Jesus Christ—in the pavement of the Church of the Frari,—and after I had seen his pictures, I could not but feel some enthusiasm over the remains of he friend of Tasso, and Ariosto,—the proud artist who call the Monarchs of Europe courted, the mighty Charles V. among the chief, but who preferred his lucious ease, in the entrusage of all, and where he lived and died of the plague at the age of ninety. But take your gondola and go over to Venice, and leave not a Church unvisited, for wherever you look outwardly beauty rises the eye, and wherever you enter in, painting and sculpture charm the fancy. The Palaces are full of treasures. The Palazzo Manfrine is one broad sparkling gallery of art. I should fill a sheet with even Churches and Palaces that you must go and see—but what could record the fine arts of that city, that springing from alone and sea-weed, "sat in state, throned on her hundred isles" creating the master artist of the world raising the sea-weed, and when dying at last, dying with a Phidias, or a Praxiteles to boast of in the person of the immortal Canova, the greatest sculpture of the age.

There is nothing this in Venice that leads a Republican to believe that the power of a free government redeemers mankind. For what ever may have been the chequered history of Venice, it started as a democracy, and it ever depended upon the point of people for support. The merchants if not deserving the epither given the Venetians I trust we shall soon find in America.—indeed we are finding already. History then, if it proves nothing else, proves that monarchs and a train of nobles are not necessary for the patronage of the arts; for as in Venice, so in the regime of Genoa, the merchants only, effected more than all the monarchs or all the aristocracies of Europe ever thought of doing. The history of Florence, of Pisa, of Sienna—of all the proud republics of the middle ages, is but a solution to the principles I have been sustaining. They prove such and all, that man, when left to his own unshackled energies, takes a longer step onward than when manacled by kings or nobles, or when even patronized by their wealth. What monuments have we of the haughty nobles of the Middle Ages, but their rocky castles on rocky pinnacles, where ought to be only the eyre of the eagle. Or next, it may be, however, for such buildings as these nobles were, while the shores of the Mediterranean, the fertile plains on the banks of pleasant rivers, were the abodes of the commerce and the arts of republics, that clustered around them as the beautiful grape on the pendent vine.—all teeming with wealth—the refuge of freemen—the home of the artist—the inspiring place of his genius, sculptor, and the poet? Florence of itself to this day is a monument to the glory of republican principles, establishing the fact that they not only elevate, but that they ennoble the man too. For this noble city stood, for centuries almost, as the sole bulwark of republican principles in Italy.—and when it fell, it fell holding in its grasp the most wonderful achievements of the Past and the Present.—the Venus de Medici, the Apollonio, the Dancing Faun, the Scythian Slave, the group of the Wrestlers, with the Fornarina and Holy Family of Raphael, the Day and Night of Michael Angelo, the Madonna, and infant nursing such men as Petrarch and Galileo, and adding to them the fame of a Dante, and the refuge of an Alfieri.—I know that I am dilating upon that there is not a people on earth who have a keener sensibility to all the beauties and delicacies of art.

But I find I have struck a topic too abundantly full of thought for a letter. An essay might be written upon it, if perhaps so useful this age is to the world, it is not for Americans to pretend to believe that the higher efforts of the mind are incompatible with a free government. That is one of all I have said thus far, particularly, that the blind "old fund, of Seth's rocky side" was cradled in a free, if not in a Republican Government. I hope for the greatest place of all time to have been written by Republican pens. Dante was the offspring of Florentine Liberty. That kindred spirit, Milton, was born in a free state, and he was the English Commonwealth. It is time then that we vindicate our rights not only to an equality of intellect in every version of intellectual accounting, and not only prove that equality to exist and to be compatible with business and commerce, and free government, but to contend for the supremacy as it leads from the broad mountain the trumpet of the Past—not only all along the hills and mount ins of Attica, and from the Capitol and the ruined plains of Italy, but from this day, and this, we shall retain in the fact, that Art is world-heart where men are freest,—pouring out to the American as he enters Italy, what Liberty has done for the Republics of Greece and Rome, and then—gladdening his eyes with the joyful sight of old Republics, preeminently not only in Freemen, but in Art.—and may it give down beams with the sunset of Art and the highest expectations for his own land so that while he turns with sadness from the reverse that has overtaken this Italy to the hopes that lie beyond, he may again with joy to think that over the waters, kindred principles are creating and fostering another Italy, where under the shadow of the Capitol, Liberty will dwell in the times of Greece and Rome, are springing up. Oh, could he but turn the warm and [illegible] into some other feeling, and [illegible] the Italian Liberty, where proud Ambition could win its due reward, and thus leave a name for those who dare to be great in the cause of God would be spirit and flame enough to make all America one broad blaze of light, daring enough to overland every wretched subject of the Pope, the pollutes his own disgrace by swearing that Republican Liberty makes brutes of, or vulgarizes us.

B.

The Alibi;—an Assize Anecdote.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS."

A country town in Ireland during the assizes, is a scene of "most admired disorder." It would seem as if the personified presence of Justice, in the figure of the two criminal and white-wand judges, had, for the time being, given the virtual license for every breach of the law; while the gyrations of the sheriff (and the satellites who revolve in his orbit) in hopes of catching a culprit or two, resemble very much the circumgyration of a dog coursing his own tail.

Justice is (really) blind as well as blind among us. She has not the least chance in the game of hide-and-seek, as with the exception of Quality, she finds "no man in my" unhappy," "mis-governed," and otherwise over-epitheted country.

In the very teeth of the judges, and in the very presence of the court, those flagrant outrages may, or at least used to be, seen. Murder was sometimes, riots, robberies, assaults and battery, and every minor offence in the calendar were, at all events, seen in those half-yearly Saturnalia of idleness, litigiousness, and debauchery.

About half a century ago, when there was no armed police, and a very scanty provision of public constabulary in a town or town, when five-sixths of the population laboured under the yoke of political degradation,—when a judge cracked jokes on the bench and made puns on the prisoner he was condemning to a dreadful death, commonly called "of night," were as frequently done in open day, the state of things was no doubt much worse than it is even now; and it was as far back as my boyish days, I remember, that a circumstance very much in unison with such social disorganization took place, and which I am now about to narrate.

About noon on a fine day in July, in the year 1791, the chief town of a southern county of Ireland was just beginning to warm into the various occupations of the day, when it was disturbed by the heel-and-whisky heats of the assize season. The judges had gone in solemn state to the court-house, attended by the high sheriff with his white wand, the sub with his horse-whip, the mounted constables halberds in hand, and scarts over shoulder, and the bailiffs on foot with staves and sticks of varieties of head-breaking capability, when we come to the fine arts, the principle is indefinite, it is true, but is not changed. Eloquence and music cannot flourish under a despotism—for the tongue has no liberty, and enterprise has no range—but the fine arts can, for that amount of inspiration which is necessary to the field of politics and business, can be turned to painting, sculpture and architecture, and so well to literature however, as from the fine arts government has but little to apprehend, excusing the mind as they do in abstraction rather than in science, yet it is a pleasing and consoling reflection the mind with the creations of genius rather than letting genius loose to play upon the multitude, to raise the storm, the tempest, and then the revolution. Even though this is true, however, yet the nations of the present day with the great institutions are cultivating the arts the most. The Russians are flouring, I men, but who boats of the arts in Russia, or of a Russian artist? The Germans are at work, copying rather than originating, I believe,—with no meritorious instances that I know of. The French have in Italy and at home. The era of French advancement in the arts was the era of the Republic, and of Napoleon, who, if a despot, of the people's choice, created and sustained by the popular principle alone. Louis Philippe is the present monarch a choice monarch, and not a monarch by the grace of God! is doing more for the arts than all the Bourbons ever thought of doing. The English are accumulating all that finish gold can buy—class—the greatest patrons of the arts of the present day—with critics of the finest taste, the keenest admiration, of the art and beauty of every European gallery. Unity and art with them march hand in hand. The concerts and wine the other, and the last adorns and grates the first. Exam Mass is proud of Tomas for his wife, and Hercules appears the better side by side of an Apollo. The Egyptians are older than we are, and boasts the reason that what is true of the in is not at another time of us. The Austrian so their an outward well-clad being enough he is, but it may be with not a shirt to his back, and with an ever-craving a coach, so ill-clad ill-fed, and ill-paid, are those mymadons—was taking his regular sentimental page around the Palace of the Doges. I sat down at the foot of the Campanile of San Marco, the tower where Galileo made his observations. I wandered thence to the Ducal Palace, and saw the "Giant's Staircase," and the "Bridge of Sighs." The historical verses of Byron were lively in my mind,—and I ran over the perilous history of the Doges, one of which he was so immortal. Are these Shipwrecks I thought, these dealers in gold and jewels here, under you as adies! The *Bianchos* of *San Marco*, this gorgeous mosque more than church at last absorbed all attention. I looked well upon its cupolas, its slender pinnacles, its semi-circular arches, the interlacings of gold and bronze that decorate the principal portal, before I entered the spacious vestibule, and as I ran my eyes over its Gothic arches and Greek columns, intermingled with Moorish tracery, I thought of the brilliant days when the gorgeous Palace was covered over for tal of tournament, a wild Carnival, such a canopy sparkling with artificial stars, and a carpet of the richest stuffs of the East. All of splendor, all of wealth I ever dreamed of, even in reading Arabian tales of princely Palaces springing up by magic stroke, seemed to be amply realized, as I passed this vestibule, and gazed upon the interior, which then, I know not why, began to be partially lighted up. Before it, every thing in all Europe that I have so yet seen of luxury of wealth, dwindles into insignificance. The spoils of nations, the conquered treasures of the East, were before me. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls, are the ornaments of the house of God. The revenue of a kingdom would scarcely purchase this single tabernacle.—The whole interior is lined with Mosaics,—Mosaics of onyx and emerald too! The grand altar is placed upon a pavilion, supported by four columns of white marble, filled with figures which represent the history of the old and new Testament. In the rear of this is another altar where repose the Holy Sacrament, environed by columns two of which are of oriental alabaster transcent as the clear Land of the greatest purity—with two others of blue and black, and twelve of serpentine with a balustrade of porphyry. How many people of by-gone centuries have wrought to make this edifice, which of itself has seen a period of seven hundred years.—The top exterior gates are of Corinthian brass, and Venice plundered them from Constantinople, who plundered them from—I know not whom. The serpentine columns of the interior were plundered too,—and the Saracenic pillars that ornament the out and the in, show that they were plundered also. I expired for ge, at last, amid the richly-worked facade of the church, half hidden among porphyry columns, marble statues, mosaics, and gilded bronze the four famous horses of Lysippus' workmanship, which in the cars of conquering armies, have almost made the circle of the world.—in one age, belonging to the chariot of the sun of Gottaln of old; in another decorating the triumphal arcs of such opposite characters as a Nero and a Trajan at Rome, then journeying to Byzantium, whence the Venetians plundered them, at last so safely and the magic vicissitudes of that human miracle, Napoleon, to decorate the Carrousel Place at Paris, whence a million of allied bayonets rescued them with other trophies, to reinstate them upon the portals of St Mark! Here they are now, the same beautiful pieces of bronze as ever, but the symbols of Power and Empire no more, for though an inscription in golden letters proclaim that they were *patriotically* brought back to Venice, yet it was not Venetian, but Austrian arms that brought them there, and though Austria yields to Venice her lion and her horses to grace her grand *Piazza*, yet only the trappings of her ancient glory are left, in which she is dying by inches every hour, lifeless, one may say—as were the victims of ancient sacrifice that the Augurers led in train—

"Glory and Empire" once upon these towers
With Fazzoni—pod-like triad! how pe sate!
* * * * * * *
Oh! Agony—that centuries should reap
No mellower harvest! Thirteen hundred years
Of wealth and glory turned to dust and tears;
And every treasure-tree strangely meets,
Church, Palace, Pillar, as a mourner greets;
And even the Lion all subdued appears,
And the harsh sound of the barbarian drum
With dull and daily dissonance repeats
The echo of thy tyrants voice along
The salt waves, once if mused to song.
That heaved beneath the moonlight with the throng
Of gondolas ——

"Och, thin, sure enough it's him it is, Kurnel,—at lasse all the world says so; an' it's wicked enough he is; an' by the same token, there's one of his min to be tried for a robbery and murther to-day; and the devil's cure to him, and the likes of him, says I. But I'll go an' order the snack, your honour, and maybe then you'd go out an' take a taste o' the Irish air an' get an appetite for dinner."

"What is there to be seen in this town of your's Mulligan?" said the stranger, flinging aside the book. "One can't read before dinner on the dog days."

"What is there to be seen in it, Sir? Why there's plenty. There's the call with five logs, an' the horned cock, an' the two headed dwarf in a bottle of whiskey, all for tuppence apiece, your honour; an' there's the rope dancin' in the Market-square by-an bye, and the tumblin'—"

"Well that's quite sufficient, Mulligan. I'll go out and look about me a little."

"Maybe your honour'd like to schule into the court-house and listen to the thrya's? I'm tould by the joodge's cryer that there's some lovely business comin' on; three man for murthur wid spades and pitchforkes, an'a woman for poisonin,' an' two girls for stranglin' their children, to say nothin' of manslaughter and burnin' and housebreakin' and the likes."

"You make out a tempting list, landlord, but those lovely horrors have no pleasure for me. Yet, let me see, I think I should be inclined to look in at the courts, if I thought there was any chance of getting a decent place."

"Is it a place, Kurnel? Och, thin it's that you shall have, one beside the very joodges on the bench. It's rare that so fine-dressed an' gineroua a jintleman as yourself axes a saite there,—barin' the gran' jury, an' the marquess, an' the other noblemen or jintlemen of the country; and far it be from me to say a word in disparagement of such ginerous customers as they are to'ry one o' them."

"And how can you get me this seat, landlord?"

"Nawthin' easier, Kurnel; I'll jist send a bit of a note to the clerk o' the crown, that sits under the joodge, on the tip o' the cryer's white wand—"

"A rather uneasy seat," and the stranger with a smile.

"Not at all, your honour; it's wide an' comfortable, but it hasn't a stuffed cushion on it like the joodge's bench, that's God's truth."

"Well, and what'll you say in your 'bit of a note?'"

"Why, jist that your honour, Kurnel O'Carroll, of the Royal Irish Dragoons, an' long life to them! an on your way to the Marquess's at Ballymagarry-park an' wan steppin' in promiskis into the Court-house——"

"So my servant has taught you to call me, I see. Incautious rascal!" (muttered the stranger aside.)

"To be sure he did, your honour, an' a fine name it is, an' a fine man it is that's the owner of it, that's yourself, Kurnel jew'l, an' it is," said Mr. Mulligan, waxing gayer and more familiar every minute, and paying no attention to his guest's dissatisfied looks, nor to the ill-tempered exclamation.

But the "Kurnel" cut short his compliments, by telling him to send in "the snack;" and accordingly a most overbearing and dissatisfied looking gentleman, over which the traveller long lingered without eating much. It appeared as if he felt as little appetite for the encounter of all the labours of night-seeing so previously described to him by Mulligan, for after two or three hours had been in one way or another gone through, the traveller, and well he might, in very weariness, determined on a lounge. He therefore once more sauntered into the hall, and called out "bit of a note," ready written; and under his guidance the stranger was soon in the market-place, his broad-leaf hat and green shooting jacket, his long hair and his large knotted stick carried with a rakish flourishing in his hand. Mr. Mulligan bowed and

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,
ARE LEFT FOR SALE, AT
McMakin's N. L. News Room, 193 N. Third st.
Siegel's Bookstore, Second, above Vine street.
Morgan's do. High street, above Seventh.
Carlisle's do. 78 Race street.
Mr. McWilliam's Variety Store, 93 N. Fifth street
Wm. Baisch's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 5th, 1836.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We are obliged to a Friend and Subscriber, and regret that we cannot find room for his communication.

The point of Duché's lines is good, the verse, however, will require some revisal before it can appear in print.

Pro bono publico, we shrewdly suspect will be the only person benefitted by his proposal. It is inadmissable.

A Church Yard Tale, and Lays of the Lost, are under consideration.

The wish of Ellen shall be gratified. We are slaves to the fair.

Mr. Benjamin Matthias, who has for several years past, assisted us in the editorial labours of the Saturday Evening Post, and Joshua L. Taylor, our estimable book-keeper for eight years past, have purchased the subscription list of the Philanthropist, and intend issuing a weekly periodical under the title of the *Saturday Chronicle*. We presume no exertions will be spared to make it popular and interesting.

Messrs. L. A. Godey, & Co. also propose to commence a weekly paper, (to be the Eighth Wonder of the World,) early in July, and we have heard of other *ne plus ultras* "to astonish the natives," which are intended to be issued about the same time.

As we have no idea of losing caste, or lagging behind in the emulous race for the prize of public favour, we have made arrangements for speedily enlarging the borders of the Saturday Evening Post very materially, by adding to the length of our present columns and giving four additional ones. We do not mean to boast much of what we intend to do, as is too often the practice of aspirants for public favour, but we shall adopt the motto of the Scottish chieftain—"DEEDS SHAW."

Mr. Harrington, the Ventriloquist, having yielded to numerous solicitations, will continue his exhibitions at the American Museum, for a few evenings more. This engagement, however, cannot possibly be extended much longer, and we would therefore advise those who have not yet seen his wonderful and entertaining performances, to give him an early call. The Conflagration of Moscow, ever an attractive spectacle, is now exhibited in connection with Mr. Harrington's performances.

WEST PHILADELPHIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

We have received the first annual report of the West Philadelphia Rail-road Company, by which it will be seen, that the resources of the Company are fully equal to the completion of the road, in the most durable and permanent manner, agreeably to the engineer's estimate.—The Stockholders are informed that in 6 months the entire line of the road may be expected to be in operation, the report of the chief engineer certifying that the rail-road may be open for travel, by the first day of November next.

By this desirable route, the inclined plane, at Belmont, will be avoided, a new outlet will be opened in an almost straight line from Market street, and trains of cars, propelled by locomotive engines, will gain one hour in advance of those which pass over the inclined plane, by the Columbia Road.

SQUABBLES AT WASHINGTON.

A contest between J. Q. Adams and General Jackson, respecting the Treaty made by President Monroe, with Don Onis, in 1819, is growing warm at Washington. Mr. Adams was then Secretary of State, and as he recently declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, submitted the Treaty to General Jackson *during the negociations*, and that he approved of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, which *rejected the Province of Texas*. Gen. Jackson says that he has no recollection of the fact, and through the Globe, accuses Mr. Adams of falsehood, proving by the papers of the day, that at the time the Treaty was *signed* he was at Baltimore and Philadelphia. There is no doubt that Mr. Adams will be able to prove the correctness of his assertion, and that Gen. Jackson has forgotten the circumstance. The attempt of the Globe, to prove that on the *day* of signing the Treaty, Gen. Jackson was at Philadelphia, and that *therefore* he could not have been acquainted with its contents, is a subterfuge amounting to nothing, and is only one of those jesuitical attempts for which that prostituted print is so famous—that of copying Macbeth's Witches—

"To keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the hope."

This difficulty has led to others, and there appears to be a disposition to have a general battle of politicians, wherein much *ink* and *character* is like to be shed. The correspondent of the Inquirer gives the following hints by way of a commencement.

The papers of the District of Columbia for the last four or five weeks presented not only remarkable but disgusting evidences of the madness and violence of party. About two weeks ago, the Sun newspaper publicly charged the Hon. Amos Lane, of Indiana, of being guilty of the crimes of falsehood, perjury, forgery, debauchery, arson, and theft. All these charges it preferred on the authority of the Louisville Journal, and that paper challenges Mr. Lane to an investigation before the legal tribunals of the country.

On Monday and Thursday, the Globe openly charged Mr. John Quincy Adams with falsehood, and to-day, the United States Telegraph charges Gen. Jackson with falsehood; and in the same paper, the same writer charges Col. Thos. H. Benton of Missouri, with the following offences:

1st. Of being a brawler and desperado.

2d. Of embezzling public money, and betraying private trusts.

3. Of "stealing a sum of money from the trunk of one of the present members of the General Court Bench of Virginia, which was found wrapped in his cravat and tied around his neck."

4th. Of killing a son of Judge Lucas, whom he had challenged to a duel, under the following circumstances: "Benton rolled up his sleeves, and by concert with his friends, paraded the ground, sometimes bathing his arms in cold water, saying that he had come there to "kill a dog." When asked if he was ready, said no, NOT YET, until he discovered that Lucas was unarmed, and then deliberately shot him down. A deep excitement followed. It was charged that he fired before the word, and there were some who did not hesitate to brand him as a deliberate *murderer!*"

These charges against Col. Benton, are made by General Duff Green.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The House assumed its usual business appearance on the 17th, and the members exhibited an intention of *doing business*. A large number of petitions were offered and referred.

Among the bills and resolutions, we observe the following, offered by Mr. Reed (of this city):

Resolved, That the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, be instructed and required to inquire into and report on the expediency of authorising the canal commissioners to contract for additional motive power to facilitate the transportation on the improvements of the state.

Resolved, That the canal commissioners be instructed to inquire into and report upon the most approved route to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia (to connect with the western state improvements).

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire what alterations, if any, are required to facilitate the transit of foreign produce upon our canals and rail-roads.

From the Pittsburg Advocate, May 11.

New York and Maryland.—It so happens that these States, lying one to the north, the other to the south of Pennsylvania, have many easy means of access to the great Ohio, which has its head in the latter state. Both of those states can by a little exertion reach the Valley of the Mississippi through the channel of *La Belle Riviere*. Both can, no doubt, become participants with Pennsylvania in the immense trade of the country along the latter, and the rulers in each of these states are bound as faithful trustees to adopt all measures calculated to increase the prosperity and happiness of their respective people.

Probably, too, the character of the rulers of those States will be brought into strong contrast by their accidental relative position to the trade of the valley of the Ohio.

New York, many ages ago, by her great canal secured to her citizens a participation to the trade of the great and rapidly growing country along the Lakes. She was not content with having done that—her rulers did not suppose that they had entirely performed their duty when they had made their great canal. They thought they had, in fact, done nothing until they had done all that was necessary to the prosperity of their enterprising population.—They had opened a communication to the great Lakes; but a portion of the trade of Ohio might be reached by a rail road to the Allegheny river, at a point two hundred and sixty miles above Pittsburg. A law, to lend money to a company to complete this work, is accordingly passed, and it is now in course of completion.

But the administrators of affairs in the Empire State are not contented even with this second work; and probably before this article is penned, a bill has passed to make a canal along the Genesee river, from the great New York canal, to the Allegheny river.

Such is the conduct of our northern neighbour, in relation to the trade of the west. What has our southern neighbour done? A direct reply to this question could not be otherwise than mortifying to the pride of the fellow-citizens of the venerable Carroll and the gallant Howard.

Though the commercial metropolis of Maryland is much nearer to the valley of the Ohio than those of either the empire or key-stone State—though her access to that great valley can be much cheaper and more easy, still she has yet done almost nothing in the discharge of her duty.

Her agriculture is declining, her commerce failing, and the prosperity of her great and lovely commercial city is in imminent peril; and yet the body to which is committed the guardianship of her welfare have done almost nothing. New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly and perseveringly advancing in their efforts to secure the immense trade of the west, and yet the guardians of Maryland hesitate! They doubt, deliberate and adjourn! Truly, if they wish to escape the taunts and biting ridicule of their more enterprising neighbours, they must be up and doing. The time for deliberation has passed, and even that for advantageous action is gliding away.

The legislature of that State will assemble on the 23d, and we believe that spirited action will then take place. The feeling manifested in the late convention gives augury of wise and efficient proceedings. The great system of internal improvement in Pennsylvania was heralded by a voluntary State Convention, such as that recently held at Baltimore, and we trust that the late assemblage will be productive of similar noble results.

One thing is manifest to our mind—it is this: if the ensuing extra session of the legislature of Maryland should be brought to a close without efficient action on the subject of her canals and railways, any future attempt to legislate on them will be utterly useless, nay ridiculous.

That body assembles for that special purpose, and if it separates without performing that duty, the following inscription, in brazen letters, should be placed in a conspicuous place on the front of the State House, at Annapolis—"The words *Canals, Railways, Internal Improvements*, are henceforth proscribed words, and never again to be uttered in this building."

SHOCKING SCENE—BURNING A NEGRO ALIVE.

St. Louis, April 29th, 1836.

One of the most shocking and revolting transactions occured in our city last evening about 9 o'clock, which has ever been witnessed in our country. The circumstances as near as I can learn them are as follows. A coloured man, belonging to one of the steamboats, was taken in custody by the deputy sheriff, Mr. Hammond, and one of the constables named Mull, for some misdemeanor committed. The prisoner entered the Court room on the plea with a large knife, which he gained and cut the main artery, so that he died in a few seconds. He then turned and struck at Mr. Mull, cut him in the abdomen so badly, that his life is despaired of. The negro fled and took shelter under a shed; and warned his pursuers from approaching him. One of them, however, with a brick hat broke his right arm—his knife dropped—he immediately took it in his left hand, and made several attempts to stab those who took him. He was then lodged in jail.

A number of the citizens soon collected, and were so exasperated that they demanded the keys of the jailer, or they would demolish the house. Resistance being useless he delived them up. They then unanimously with nearly a unanimous voice, resolved to BURN HIM!

They then chained him to a tree a short distance from the Court House, and placed him under a large heap of dry rails, which they fired; and one of the most revolting scenes ensued, that has ever been witnessed here. The shrieks and groans of the victim were loud and piercing, and to observe one limb after another drop into the fire was awful indeed. He was about fifteen minutes in dying. I visited the place this morning, and saw his body, or the remains of it, at the place of execution. He was burnt to a crumb. His legs and arms were gone, and only a part of his hand and body were left. The scene was too sickening to contemplate, and I left it.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—Letters, both public and private, which have been received in this city from Columbus, in Georgia, and Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, furnish ground for serious apprehensions of another barbarous, bloody, and futile Indian war, through the folly and bravery of the young men who, among the wild men of the woods, (as well as among their civilized neighbours,) are generally ripe for war upon any pretext that has the semblance of plausibility about it. A letter received yesterday, from the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, under date of May 7, gives information that the Creek Indians have just killed Colonel Floyd, near 7 miles below Fort Mitchell; that the Seminoles having communicated to these Indians their success in baffling the troops of the United States, the old influential Chiefs say that they cannot restrain their young men. A Postscript to the letter adds that a runner had just arrived, with news of another man being shot in his bed.—Firing had been heard the night preceding, and there was much fear among the people of hostilities and mischief.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The bill for the relief of the corporate Cities of the District of Columbia has now passed both Houses of Congress, and in a shape which it is supposed the President of the United States will approve. It provides simply that the United States, instead of guaranteeing (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which money was borrowed to pay for. The cities are therefore henceforth to be relieved from the payment of interest on the debt, which has been an exhausting drain to them; the proportion of the principal debt due by Washington being one million of dollars, and that due by each of the other cities a quarter of a million of dollars.—*Ib.*

The reduction in the price of newspapers in Great Britain, just about to take place to the extent of nearly one hundred per cent by the partial repeal of the stamp duty, will give new impetus to the contest, for some time so vigorously waged, between the *aristocratic* and *democratic* principles. The press is at once the sign and the instrument of democratic power,—the sign, inasmuch as it indicates the diffusion of knowledge, which diffusion is the very aliment of popular strength,—and the instrument, as it is the means of regular, rapid interchange of thought, and thus gives to the opinions and movements of the scattered mass the consistency and celerity of smaller and more united bodies.—When it is recollected that the superficies of England, Scotland and Wales, is not much larger than that of Virginia and Maryland, and that this superficies, holding sixteen millions of people, is intersected by countless roads of unequalled smoothness, over which an incessant intercommunication is carried on with the utmost velocity of which animal power is capable, so that the inhabitants of one extremity can in forty-eight hours know the thoughts of one in the other, and the majority of this vast population can interchange between the rising and the setting of the sun; when all this is considered, and to it in addition the freedom and energy of the British people, the power of the press in the present great political contest may be conceived—a power whose vastly increased and growing strength is chiefly of course on the popular side.—*Balt. American.*

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1836, passed the 9th inst.

The following are its provisions.

The compensation to the president, vice president, secretaries of state, treasury, war, navy, and postmaster general $60,000.

Clerks and messengers in secretary of state's office, $19,400.

Incidentals in same office including publication and distribution of laws $35,000.

Clerks, machinist, messenger, and contingents of patent office $7,400.

Northeast executive building $4,850.

Clerks, &c. in treasury department $14,000.

First comptroller, $3,500; his clerks $18,800.

Second comptroller $3000; his clerks $10,450.

First auditor of the treasury $3000; his clerks $14,200. Second auditor $3000; his clerks $17,900. Third auditor $3000; his clerks $27,850. Fourth Auditor $3000; his clerks $17,750. Fifth Auditor $3000; his clerks $12,800.

Register of Treasury $3000; his clerks $24,200.

Commissioner general of land office $3800; his clerks $20,500.

Solicitor of the treasury $3,500; his clerks, $3,950.

Commissioners sinking fund to 7th Feb. '36, $250.

Stationary, printing and incidentals of the several offices attached to the treasury department $6,900.

Incidentals in consequence of burning the treasury building, $12,500.

Incidentals for the offices of the treasurer, register, and solicitor, $3,000.

Commissioner general land office, for 900,000 parchments, printing patents, and books for patent records, $30,000. Tract books, books and stationary, furniture, advertising, and contingent expenses for writing patents, $9,500. Translations and expenses of passports and sea letters, $300.

Stating and printing public accounts, $1,400.

Superintendent and watchman of building attached to the treasury department, $3,100. For rent, fuel and incidentals for same, $10,000.

Clerks of secretary of war, $16,350. Contingencies in the office, $3,600. Books, maps, and plans, $1,000.

Messenger bounty land bureau, $400. Commissioner Indian affairs, $3,000. Contingencies, $900.

Clerks of paymaster general, $4,600. Contingencies, $300. Clerks of commissary general of purchases, $4,200.

Clerks of adjutant general $9,950. Contingencies $1,000.

Contingents quarter master general $600.

Clerks of commissary general of subsistence $3,800.

Clerks of chief engineer $9,350. Contingencies $1,000.

Clerks in ordnance office $9,900. Contingencies $400.

Clerks of surgeon general $1,150. Contingencies $100.

Topographical bureau $9,335.

Clerks transferred from war department $4,800.

Messenger and contingents $6,750.

Superintendent and watchmen of northwest executive building $1,250. Contingents $1,125. Fuel, labor, repairs, &c., $3,193.

Clerks of navy department $11,850. Contingents $3,000.

Commissioners of navy board $10,500. Secretary $2,000. Clerks, draftsman, &c. $7,850. Contingents $1,800.

Superintendent southwest executive building $1,350.—Contingents $3,350.

Two assistant postmasters general $5,000. Clerks in department $40,350. Contingencies $7,500. Superintendents, watchmen, and making up blanks $1,640. Additional clerk hire for 1835 $11,204.

Topographer and map-maker $1,000.

Surveyor general of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $2,000.—Illinois and Missouri $2,000; his clerks $2,000. Arkansas $1,500; his clerks $1,800. Louisiana $2,000; his clerks $1,800. Mississippi $2,000; his clerks $1,000, Alabama $1,500. Florida $2,000.

Secretary of land patents $1,500.

Commissioner of public buildings $2,000.

Library of Congress $5,000. Librarians and contingents $3,850. Assistant $396.

Officers and clerks of mint, $13,900. Laborers, $21,000. Expenses for 1836, including arrearages, $51,100. New machinery, apparatus, &c. 20,000 dollars.

Governor and officers of Michigan, 10,000 dollars. Contingents, 350 dollars. Pay of legislative council and incidentals, 6,425 dollars. Arrearages 200 dollars. Legislative council and incidentals 10,000 dollars.

Governor and officers of Florida, 11,700 dolls. Contingents 350 dollars. Legislative council and incidentals, 3,400 dollars. Arrearages 900 dolls. Settlement of land claims 4,000 dollars.

Chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States 81,400 dollars.

Printing records supreme court 3,000 dolls.

Judges in District Columbia 9,500 dollars.

Attorney General 4000 dollars; his clerk 800 dollars; contingents 1000 dollars; reporter of decisions 1000 dollars.

District attorneys and marshals 12,900 dolls.

Courts, jurors and incidentals in District of Columbia 345 dollars.

Special pensions 1,350 dollars.

Light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, stakeages, lamps, oil, keepers' salaries and contingents 279,986 dollars. Arrearages, removals, improvements, &c. 18,725 dollars.

Arrearages for sick and disabled seamen 15,000 dollars.

Insolvent debtors 3000 dollars.

Surveying public lands 218,120 dollars.

Keepers public archives in Florida 1000 dolls.

Miscellaneous public claims 12,000 dollars.

Ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain 36,000 dollars. Secretaries of legation 8,00 dolls.

Legations of France, Spain and Russia, for 1835 6,000 dollars.

Charges des affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central America, New Grenada, Prussia, and Venezuela 63,000 dolls.

Dragoman to the legation to Turkey, and contingent expenses 6,500 dollars.

Outfits to ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain 27,000 dollars.

Outfits of charges des affaires to Mexico, Prussia and Peru 13,500 dollars.

Salaries of agents for claims at London and Paris 6000 dollars.

Of intercourse with the Barbary Powers 19,000.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries 30,000 dollars.

Digest of commercial regulations of foreign countries 5,833 dollars.

Custom house at New Bedford 7,200 dolls.

Custom house at New York 300,000 dolls.

Custom house, Bath, Me. 5,500 dollars.

Custom house, Boston 200,000 dollars.

Public warehouse at Baltimore 17,000 dolls.

Balance to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax 5,723 dollars.

Claims of inhabitants formerly of West Florida 1,519 dollars.—Payment of certain certificates carried to the surplus fund 37,455 dolls.

Balance due William Browne, from department of state 2,810. To the same on account of northeastern boundary agency 2,722 dollars.

Arrearages for astronomical observations respecting the boundary line of Ohio 13,615 dolls.

James H. Ralfe's claim 500 dollars.

Lt. Col. W. Lawrence and others' claim 347 dollars.

Medals and swords for Col. Croghan 5,100 dollars.

Transmission of votes for president and vice president 8,000 dollars.

Survey of coast 80,000 dollars.

Governor and officers of Wisconsin 9,000 dollars. Legislative council, &c. 9,400 dolls. Public buildings and library 25,000 dollars.

Public buildings at Staten Island 4,500 dolls.

Surveys of lots in Galena 1,000 dollars.

Bust of Chief Justice Marshall 500 dolls.

Gales & Seaton, printing public documents 15,606 dollars.

We extract the following from the Louisville Journal last received:

"Calvin Henderson, Esq. writes from Washington, the capital of Texas, that he was in the Convention Hall when the mournful intelligence of the massacre arrived. One of the members instantly rose and made a most stirring and inflammatory appeal, and the whole assembly clenched their teeth and stamped the floor with rage. The first measure of the Convention was to order a draft of two thirds of the population, confiscating the property of all, who should refuse to serve. Mr. Henderson says: "Poor Davy Crockett was one of the garrison. His bravery was more than gallant—his example animated every body; his death was worthy of himself—he certainly killed 25 of the enemy during the siege! Tell his friends to come and avenge his death.

The Montreal Vindicator of May 3d, is in deep mourning, in consequence of the Executive Council having withdrawn the public revenue, from elementary schools of Lower Canada, whereby, says that paper, 30,000 children are deprived of the opportunities of receiving the rudiments of education.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The Schuylkill Coal Trade having a head—By last week's report, 945 boats laden with 45,375 tons, have arrived at our harbors this season. The supply cannot hereafter keep up with the demands, and a rise in price is inevitable.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., have been obliged to refuse orders for more than *thirty thousand tons*, which they could not supply. Their prices have been raised 50 cent.

Arrangements are in progress in New York for collecting and publishing the works of the late DeWitt Clinton.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.—A destructive fire at this place on Thursday night 12th inst. broke out in the cabinet ware house and workshop of Messrs. Gosman & Nelson, which it consumed together with a dozen valuable buildings, chiefly stores, in the main street. Most of the goods were saved. There never was been before so much property destroyed by fire in that place.—The estimated loss is $30,000. Amount insured not known. Mr. Lent is a principal sufferer.

Great Fire at Nantucket.—We regret to learn by the Nantucket Inquirer, that the most destructive fire ever known on that Island occurred on Tuesday night, 12th inst. consuming three large and valuable buildings on Main st. and two in Union, besides barns and out-houses. It commenced on Mr. E. Starbuck's premises. So rapid were the flames by the high wind that not one tenth of the goods and furniture of the buildings was saved. Whole loss $100,000.

The editor of the Portsmouth Gazette has been informed by a gentleman largely concerned in the Hooksett cotton factory, which cost including alterations and additions, about $120,000, that it has a contract, which, with its other business, will give the stockholders the present year $42,000 nett profit, or 36 per cent on gross capital.

Emigrants.—Already the number arriving is unusually large. The ship Southern from Liverpool, has 200, and other ships in proportion.—The great noise that has been made of want of laborers and mechanics has reached the shores of England and Ireland. It is estimated that there will be at least 50,000 emigrants arriving at this port this summer.—*A. b. Com. Adv.*

The enormously high price of rents and provisions, it is said, is threatening to depopulate Boston, as it is also driving many out of New York. All this will increase the flood—now swollen to a torrent—of emigration, pouring its overwhelming tide over the fertile and boundless regions of the West.

In the case of Davis vs. Casilear, in the Common Pleas, for a blow inflicted, the latter was fined $750.

A project is on foot at New Orleans to ask the United States for an appropriation of $300,000 to close up all the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, except one, in order to deepen the navigation.

The new harbour of Havre, on the Maumee Bay, Lake Erie, is said to be accessible to vessels of the largest class.

Our countryman Perkins, (says a Washington letter writer) writes from London to our government, that he has invented a steam boiler which cannot explode.

The Mississippi is higher than it has been for the last three years, and is still rapidly swelling. Fears are entertained of an unusual overflowing of its waters.

A gentleman at Wheeling, Ohio, purchased, two years ago, a few acres of land on Lake Erie, for twelve hundred dollars, for which he was the other day offered sixty thousand.

The Brandy Plague.—A man named Job Haward, was convicted in Talbot county, Ga. a short time since for the murder of his own brother. No other cause is mentioned for this most brutal and unnatural deed, than besotting drunkenness.

The number of drunkards apprehended in London during the past year, was 21,504: of whom 7,523, or rather more than one third were females.

What little Alfred don't Like.—"Here, Alfred, take that jug to the store, and bring some molasses." "Mother, I don't like to carry that jug." "Why not?" "Because it is so heavy." "But you need only get a pint—it will not be heavy." "Well, I don't want to carry it." "Why?" "Because, mother, I am afraid people will think father drinks whiskey!"

Mr. Benton, two or three years ago, promised, that the gold currency should be here "in seven months. Well, Mr. B. the seven months have long ago, and gone half a dozen—Let where

"Hallo, Bill, lend me your pen—I can't—I hasn't got any! Besides, I want to use it myself."

We learn that the steamboat Munroe, on her way down, was run into by the Philadelphia, near Sunfish, below Wheeling, and sunk in about 6 feet water. She had on board about 40 tons freight for Cincinnati and Louisville.—*Cincinnati Eve. Post.*

Emigration.—Upwards of thirteen hundred passengers arrived at this port yesterday from Europe. A ship put into Amboy to land her passengers.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Florida Campaign.—Squaring Accounts.—It is said the President on hearing of the sudden termination of the Florida campaign, remarked that he had not *Gained* much by the operation, but one thing was very certain he should have to pay the *Sick*.

The Grenerville property which was disposed of at the Arcade exchange, brought the sum of $260,500, and the same was purchased three months ago for the sum of $70,000. This is an extraordinary advance in price of real estate, and augurs well for the holders of real property in the upper part of the city.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Iron steamboats are spoken of for the Mississippi river.

The Mormons flourish prodigiously in Ohio.—The Rhode Island Mormons don't recognize any as the elect, unless they have hair-lips.

A machine is exhibited in Providence, which by means of rollers adapted to that purpose, washes clothes and then wrings them out.

The Bangor Advertiser says that on bright, pleasant, moonlight nights, the lamps in that city are lighted up before sundown, but when it is damp or wet the lamp-lighters don't like to expose themselves to the weather.

The Globe suggests to its party in the House of Representatives, the propriety of *coughing* down Mr. Wise whenever he rises to speak.

Effects of the Winter.—Thirty horses belonging to Mr. Dewey, stage proprietor, at Castleton, (Vt.) have perished by the severity of the winter.

Rail Roads.—We understand in the Western papers that if the projected rail roads in this country be laid down with British iron, we shall pay to the English for that article, in the next seven years, *fifty millions of dollars.*

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 138 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 14th of May.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The following prevention of Hydrophobia is from the Zanesville Aurora—"The only course we could recommend to prevent hydrophobia, is to *cut every dog's tail off close behind his ears.* We have no doubt of its efficacy."

The New Orleans American of April 29th, says—"At a late hour last evening, a gentleman arrived and informed us that he was one who luckily made his escape from the *general massacre* of Fanning's party, and that there were six or seven who escaped also. Their names are Simpson, Cooper, Brooks, Loddington, and Hadden—the others not recollected.

Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, Mr. Charles Holbrook, Apothecary, Leverett street, committed suicide by discharging a pocket pistol into his left breast. Temporary derangement of mind, which has been noticed by his friends for some days past, was doubtless the cause of the fatal deed.—*Boston Com. Adv.*

'Measures not Men.'—Fifty tailors have just arrived at New York from Liverpool, in the ship Star.

The Georgetown Metropolitan calculates our public revenue, and says it is near "eighty dollars a minute, or considerably better than a dollar for every tick of a watch, which the bright genius of her destiny, is pouring into the lap of this thrice blessed and favoured land."

The Silks imported into this country during the year 1835, amounted to *sixteen millions, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars!*

The *Dismal Swamp Canal* is looking quite lively from the quantity of boats which thread its bosom.

New Market for Domestic Goods.—Providence, Rhode Island, by a late statement, exports annually to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, domestic goods to the amount of ten or twelve million of dollars. In consequence of this fact, the citizens of that town have had a meeting to establish a home market at that place.

From France.—By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Sully, we have Havre dates to the 12th April. The news from Paris has been anticipated by recent arrivals. The Sully brought one million five hundred and ten thousand francs of the French indemnity in gold ingots, and 20,000 francs in twenty franc pieces.

Within the last few months, between 50 and 60 thousand bushels of wheat have been imported into the city of Baltimore, from Europe, besides 1,500 bushels of rye. A cargo of corn has been imported into Boston. Several cargoes of wheat have been imported into New York. According to the best information, wheat can be raised in Holland at about 60 cents per bushel; the freight and charges of importation are about 20 cents per bushel.

The New York Astor House will, as we are told, be opened for the accommodation of travellers in all this week.

Wisconsin.—The President, with consent of the Senate, has appointed Henry Dodge, Governor of this territory; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; Wm. C. Frazier, Associate Judge; W. W. Chapman, Attorney; Francis Gehon, Marshall.

A young girl named Eunice June, was killed in New York, a few days since, by the falling on her head of a stone which had been blasted from a rock.

Mr. Isaac Hill, estimates the amount of money received by *Gales & Seaton*, for the period of fourteen years for the Public Printing, at $621, 723. Duff Green in nine years, received $443,144.

A splendid steamboat, of 110 horse power, has been built at Trieste. She started on her first voyage, March 18, for Smyrna, touching at Corfu and Athens.

About a dozen young urchins and small girls, were taken up the other day at Buffalo, and consigned to jail, for peddling nuts and fruits in the streets, which is against the 'city' ordinance, requiring the measure offered for sale to be under half a bushel.

Asbestos Chests, for preserving merchants papers, books, &c., are getting into great vogue in Baltimore. Several successful experiments have been made with them—heating them red hot, while the contents remained perfectly unchanged. Abestos is an excellent non-conductor of heat, and of a mineral fibrous texture, resembling flax when flexible as it often is, going then under the name of Amianthus. Its character is *asbestos.*—*N. Y. Star.*

The late Mr. Rippon of the Bank of England was a remarkable instance of the force of habit, and of the degree to which the mind becomes warped by one plodding and unchanging routine of life. For fifty years he was never absent but once from his desk, and then but for three days to the country, where he became so *cloyed* with green fields and flowers, that he hastened back in despair to his old accustomed haunts. He left $60,000.

The removals in New York, on the First of May, so mixed up the children, that parents appear to be puzzled to pick them out again. People ought to label their children at such times.

Age of Trees.—An elm is full grown in one hundred and fifty years, and it lives five or six hundred. Ash is full grown at one hundred, and oak at two hundred.

The miseries of friendship.—"You surely will not compare your distress with mine," observed a forlorn wight, whom a third bottle of porter had made particularly melancholy—"look at my condition—I cannot boast of having a single friend in the wide world." "Happy fellow!" sighed his more miserable companion, "*I have many.*"

No man who loves his family fails to take a newspaper, says a cotemporary. Very true; and no man who loves his character, will long forget it.

It was reported at Stormness, that Captain Ross had overtaken the whale vessel beset in ice, and found on board 70 dead bodies, and only 4 persons alive.

An expedition of 7000 men marched from Algiers to Medeah, March 28th. This will extend the French dominion at all points.—*New York Evening Star.*

They planted their May-poles at Montreal this season in the ice on the St. Lawrence.

Twenty-four rail road bills, passed the New York House of Assembly, on Wednesday 13th instant.

A curious Parsnip.—A family in this town, the other day, when getting dinner, observed one parsnip larger than the rest, and withal rather crooked and knotty. They cut it open, and found an old fashioned silver brooch, which was lost years ago, firmly embedded in the heart of the parsnip, and completely covered with the root.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The down East girls, according to an insande in the Bangor Farmer, have a droll way of amusing themselves, viz.:—by *chewing spruce gum*, mingled as it frequently is with dirt, dead mosquitoes, and swamp flies, and passing it from one mouth to another. The editor of the Farmer and take his turn.—*Post.*

It seems that cast iron can be wrought, or wrought iron cast, or rather that a casting can after completion be deprived of its carbon and rendered malleable again. This is an improvement of much value, as obviates the liability of iron vessels to fracture, and greatly increases the strength of instruments made of that metal.

Lt. Bidell, in his "Spain Revisited," tells a story of a robber, who went to confess himself to the curate of a village, in the neighbourhood of Valladolid; the curate being shocked at the recital, refused absolution, the penitent obstinately refused absolution entirely, or proposed such conditions of penance as the sinner was unwilling to fulfil, and who in a fit of rage stabbed the uncompiying confessor to the heart.

A steamboat has commenced running from Pensacola to Mobile. The distance is about 170 miles. The boat leaves Pensacola every other day. Travellers can now go from New Orleans to Mobile in one day, and to Pensacola the next.

A Fair Business Transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty-two dollars, she thought, was as much as he was worth; whereupon he pouned up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.—*Bost. Post.*

Fight between two Eagles.—The Woodbury (N. J.) Constitution says, that while Isaac Hinchman, Esq. was riding near Repaupo, in that county on Friday week, he heard a noise overhead, and on looking up, saw two Eagles in fierce contest with each other. In a short time both birds fell together. But before Mr. H. reached the spot, one of the birds had flown, and the other he found dead, with a wound close under the wing, and other severe bruises. The dead eagle measured six feet from tip to tip; a quill plucked from its wing been upwards of a foot—proofs of the deadly strife—it being much broken.

A new recommend for the other world.—A Washington county paper, contains the death of a Mr. John Crow, (not *Jim Crow*) who "maintained the character of an upright citizen, *and an unswerving Democratic Republican.*"

The N. H. Mechanic Association, at their late quarterly meeting in Portsmouth, adopted unanimously a preamble and resolutions, expressing their determination to discontinue the custom of wearing *black*, upon the decease of friends and relatives, and recommending to the public generally the adoption of the principles of the resolutions.

Cheap enough.—The canal packet boats plying between Rochester and Buffalo, are now running opposition lines; in consequence of which, the price of fare on that route has been reduced to *fifty cents.* The Buffalo and Detroit steamboats have also caught the fever, and have put down the cabin passage to *three dollars* and steerage to *one dollar.* Thus a man can travel in the best style, from Rochester to Detroit, a distance of nearly 500 miles, for $3,50. Who would miss seeing the one thousand and one cities of the west, for $3,50.—*Dunkirk Beacon.*

It is to be feared, that the military glory which brought Gen. Jackson into office, will not accompany him in his retirement. The Seminole campaign has thus far reflected nothing but disgrace upon the administration. The General should put on his military boots and lead the way in person. He would be in his element.

Virginia.—The Richmond Whig gives returns from all the counties in the State. The result is Whig Delegates elected 57; Van Buren 76. The Richmond Enquirer makes 56 Whigs and 77 Van Buren men. In the Senate, the Van Buren majority will be 8. In joint ballot, 28 to 30.

Extraordinary Suicide.—One John McKerral, possessed of a fortune of 40,000 (about $200,000) per annum, lately committed suicide in London. He wrote a letter to one of his neighbors on the day of his death, expressing his determination. The jury, after a very protracted deliberation, returned a verdict of lunacy. Had they found for *felo de se*, which a majority were at first in favor of, the princely fortune of the deceased, (five millions of dollars) would have become forfeited to the government.

Worthy of Attention.—A discovery is said to have been made, that if the bodies of men or animals be plunged for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and afterwards dried, they assume the consistency of wood, and the air produces no effect upon them: and if the bodies be injected before they are plunged in the liquid, they will retain the color and appearance of life, and consequently form mummies far more perfect than the Egyptian.

The Washington Globe, has the following notice to the gentlemen who control the deposit banks. "The present state of the currency imposes upon the leading deposit banks the obligation of lessening their loans, calling upon other banks for regular settlements and payment of balances in specie, and then give a check to their too extended operations; to the raging mania for wild speculations and overtrading; and thus restore a more wholesome state in the currency of the country.

A bill for a Two Million Bank, to be located in the city of New York, has passed the House of Representatives of that State. The Commercial Advertiser states that Mr. Lawrence, the present Mayor of New York, is to be President of the new institution.

Susquehanna Shad.—The quantity of shad caught at and in the vicinity of Clarke's Ferry, during the last 8 days, is almost incredible. One fishery, it is said, has taken from 7 to 10,000 per day, which were readily sold at from 15 to 16 dollars per hundred. The *operative* fishermen have realized from 40 to 70 dollars per day, each. Not a bad business, this, for poor laborers who have been lying on their oars through a long and severe winter, when the demand for out-door labour was very limited—wages unusually low—and provisions of every kind scarce and dear.—The fish, are, moreover, uncommonly large. We got a year's supply, which averaged 64 pounds each.—*Perry, (Pa.) Forrester.*

Mineral wealth of Missouri.—It was stated at a convention recently held at Saint Louis, by one of the members, that in one district of the state, within a circumference of sixteen miles, there are seventy-three mines of lead and iron, which had produced in one year more than 70,000,000 pounds of ore.

The New York Journal of Commerce announces the arrival in that city of $300,000, of the indemnity money, in gold, and adds:—

"The gold however has nothing to do with the money market, for, as we understand, it is all to be taken to the mint and coined into American pieces, in the hope of making the gold policy of the Administration to operate according to its intention, and actually make gold a part of the circulating medium. We think, however, the indications are plain, that this can no otherwise be effected, than by carrying the suppression of bank notes much farther. The people prefer paper to coin in their pockets, and they can only be compelled to carry the latter by being deprived of the former."

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

NAVAL SERVICE.—The bill making appropriations for the naval service for the current year, has at length passed both houses of congress,

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

ASHES.			Sugar-house	48	52
Pot ... cwt			do. N. York	49	50
BUTTER.			do. Philada	49	50
... lb	17	19	do. Steam	53	[illegible]
Keg, No. ...			Trinidad	42	43
COAL.			Porto Rico	40	42
Lehigh ...			Eng. French Isl.	34	36
Schuylkill ...	5 25	5 50	Hav. & Matanzas	34	36
COFFEE, duty free			MACKEREL.		
...	13	14½	No. 1. bbl	10 00	
St. Domingo	11½	12	No. 2	9 50	
Porto Rico	12	13	No. 3	6 12½	6 25
...	12	13½	OIL.		
Laguira	13	13½	Linseed, Am. from store	1 07	1 08
...	12½	13½	do Dutch		
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb			Whale, gal	48	53
Louisiana	18½	21	Sperm winter	1 00	
Mobile	19	20½	do summer	90	95
N. Ala. and Tenn.	19	21½	PLASTER PARIS.		
N. C. and Geo.	18	20	In Del'wre ton	3 75	
S. C. and Va.	18	20½	In Schuylkill		
FREIGHTS.			SEEDS.		
To Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs.			Clover, bush	4 25	4 50
FLOUR and MEAL.			Flaxseed rough	1 71	1 75
Superfine bbl	6 37	6 50	do clean cask		
Fine	6 25		Timothy, bbl	2 00	2 50
Rye	4 62		Herds. bush		
Middlings	4 25		Orchard grass	2 01	
Corn Meal	4 12½	4 25	WHISKEY.		
do. in hhds	19 50	20	Rye in bbls		35
GRAIN.			do in hhds	33	33½
Rye Pa.	90	92	do from wagons	33	33½
Corn Southern	90	91	WOOL.		
Wheat Pa	1 24	1 40	Prime Saxony fleece		70
Do South bushl	23	1 30	Am. wash ful bl'd	60	62½
... L. C. white	78	79	do ¾ blood	50	55
do. L. C. yellow	80	81	do ½ blood	45	[illegible]
do. U. C. round	83	84	do ¼ and com	40	45
Oats Pa	48	50	Am. unwash ful bl'd	34	40
... Southern			do ¾ blood	27	
Barley Eastern			do ½ blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Pa	71	80	do ¼ and com	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOPS.			Sup'r pulld lambs	32	35
1st sort 1835 lb.	16	[illegible]	No. 1. do	33	36
MOLASSES.			No. 2. do	33	42
New Orleans	47	48	No. 3. do	25	30
			Spi...s R.F.&S.	40	[illegible]
			do lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 21, 1836.

IT IS ALTOGETHER USELESS

For distant correspondents to trouble themselves in writing letters to us unless the postage is paid, or evidence of valuable inclosures is perceptible without breaking the seal—*the communications lay dead in the post office.*

It is useless—For strangers at a distance to order the S. E. Post with promises to "pay at the end of the year." *It wont do.*

It is useless—To send us notices of marriages unless accompanied with a responsible name.—*We dont publish them.*

It is dishonest—To order a periodical—pay for it in advance for one year and *take* it for several years, and when a bill is inclosed, to return answer that only one year was subscribed for, it being the first intimation of the kind given. *We could instance some hundred cases of this nature.*

It is untrue—in 49 cases out of 50, to state that we do not discontinue subscriptions, when so ordered.

It is dishonourable—For subscribers who are two or three years in arrears, to "remove to the west" without settling their subscriptions.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

Mr. R. M. Morrison, has issued a large and beautiful Engraving of the "Washington Family," which ought to adorn the parlour of every American Citizen. It represents the "Father of his Country," seated near a table at Mount Vernon, with his arm resting on the shoulder of his step grandson Custis. His lady is seated opposite to him, referring to the plan of Washington City; her grand-daughter by her side, and a black servant behind her chair. A view of the Potomac with shipping is in the distance, giving an effective back ground to this pleasing picture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL.

We cannot reprobate too severely the narrow policy that would cripple in its bud the proposed plan for a magnificent hotel, which would not be more ornamental than beneficial to our citizens. It is a notorious fact that notwithstanding the increase of public hotels they have been all full to overflowing, and during the present season no accommodation for a time has been to be had at any of them. Shall we see N. York, Boston and other places providing for the great influx of strangers on a scale that reflects the greatest credit on their undertakings, and shall we only from a foolish fear fail in providing for the vast numbers of our friends, the merchants and visitors who pour in upon us from the south and west? We feel assured that such a niggardly policy will be scouted and that a stately mansion will rise from the ruins of a wretched prison: a more beautiful spot could not have been selected for the site of such a building situated in the very centre of the Squares, commanding a view of the venerable State House, on one side, with its magnificent avenue of shady trees, and on the other that sweet and beautiful garden, Washington Square, the resort of beauty and fashion, what could be more desirable? We heartily trust that the plan may be speedily carried into effect, it will bring us many sojourners who will find it hard indeed to tear themselves from so fascinating a place. When the plan of the building is approved of we shall lay an engraved view of it before our readers.

THE SEATS IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Much has been said on the removal of the seats from Washington Square—the arguments, pro and con—have during the week given rise to some pretty sparring between our brother editors. The yeas however, have in our opinion failed to make out a case that could warrant such an infringement on the long enjoyed comforts of the community, whilst the nays have proven both by rhyme and reason that the deprivation was cruel, hard and not to be borne.—We have had the weak, the aged, and the helpless conjured to our imagination, tottering to their accustomed haunts and wandering like vexed ghosts in search of their bereft enjoyments—poor nurses sinking beneath the weight of their precious charges, and vainly looking and sighing for the rest which was not be obtained. But the vexed ghosts shall chafe no longer—the old and helpless shall enjoy their accustomed seats, and the good nurse shall take the smiling infant for healthful enjoyment and not sink under the weight of her sweet and lovely burthen. The seats are to be restored.

BEAVER AND CONNEAUT RAIL ROAD.

On the 4th inst. a meeting of the Commissioners of the Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road Company was held, at which Judge Thomas Henry, was appointed President, and James Patterson, Esq. of Brighton, Secretary. The meeting appointed a committee to confer with the Ohio Commissioners, respecting the survey and estimate of the route to the mouth of Beaver.

As the Pennsylvania portion of this Rail Road will receive the trade and travelling, from at least four harbours on the shore of Lake Erie, and probably a branch from the great southern New York Rail Road, and be in a few years the recipient of the travelling and transportation of a continuous Rail Road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the great north west territories bordering on the upper lakes, it is presumed the stock will be a most valuable investment. We learn that subscription books will be opened in this city during the ensuing summer, and we hope that Philadelphia capitalists will aid in a work, calculated materially to benefit the trade of this city.

...cimens of American silk, manufactured in Providence, Rhode Island, which, to judge from appearance would bear competition with the costly products of Europe. Several gentlemen, competent judges of the article, have expressed the opinion, that these samples are for neatness of finish, and compactness of texture, superior to the silks of France; and these opinions come backed by the best of all evidence—that of the rapid sale of all that the manufacturer could furnish, at a more advanced price than the foreign article of the same quality, was quoted at. One lot of a beautiful *dove colour* was purchased by a mercantile establishment in Boston, to whom it was submitted for inspection, and was so generally admired, that they immediately disposed of the whole, containing in all two hundred yards, and could have retailed a much larger quantity, many ladies preferring it to Gro-de-nap. We noted among the specimens a handsome drab, which would serve an excellent purpose for summer coating, being almost as heavy as kerseymere, with an evenness of twill, and delicacy of shade that belied its American origin. We have before expressed our firm conviction founded on conclusive data, that the day is not far distant, when the manufacture of silk will become an important branch of our domestic industry. Its practicability has been clearly shown by repeated experiments—in every instance successful, and all that is now wanting is, capital to embark in it, and enterprise to follow it up, when it will be found to amply repay the investment of the one, and yield a rich reward to the labours of the other. In a national point of view, it presents strong claims for our consideration. We are annually receiving from France, silks to an immense pecuniary amount, which are not met by a corresponding consumption of our domestic staples—thus, through our want of public spirit, we are condemned to pay tribute to France, draining this country of its wealth to meet the payments upon her products for the manufacture of which we can claim equal advantages with herself, in the adaptation of our soil and climate to the culture of the Mulberry, and full knowledge on the part of our citizens in the elementary principles requisite to conduct the business through its several stages. The policy is by no means laudable, that gives by our want of enterprise, the monied resources of a country to foreign producers, who afford no channel for its ultimate return. France consumes none of our products but cotton, and that she is obliged to take, because we can throw it into her markets at lower prices than she can otherwise obtain it, and since such is the case and the demand for silks is annually increasing, we should as a matter of policy, as well as individual benefit, reserve within ourselves, all that may tend to lessen our dependence upon the fluctuations of foreign trade, and open every avenue for the prosecution of internal economy. Upon the prosecution of the silk trade, these remarks have an analagous bearing, and it should be borne in mind, what a great relief it would be to our international responsibilities, if the sums now paid to Europe for silks should be directed to the advancement of our own citizens in this particular branch of manufactures.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A worthy octogenarian in Burlington county in the course of conversation with a friend of his over the genial influence of the juice of the grape, was informed that there was an inestimable lady in New York, who would just suit the worthy gentleman. Like a first rate man of business, he proceeded to take down the name and address of the desirable fair, and wrote her forthwith a very pretty billet-doux, offering to lay his heart and fortune at her feet. She replied to his tender epistle that she did not feel inclined to change her state, but that a friend of hers was awfully anxious to be married, and the name and address of the second desirable lady-love was handed to him—again to the charge goes our dear friend, he once more offers and is—accepted—at this time he has not seen the lady: now however they are married and spending the honeymoon. So much for perseverance.

SALT ROCK IN BEAVER COUNTY.

We understand that the Franklin Institute has appointed a committee, on which our able geologists and mineralogists, to examine the suggestion respecting *Salt Mines* in Pennsylvania, particularly in Beaver county, published in the S. E. Post of 30th April.

This useful and distinguished Society is always found in action when the comfort, convenience, or welfare of the country is in question.

We have also heard that an eastern capitalist, largely interested in Beaver county, has written to his agent directing an estimate or proposals, to be forwarded to him for sinking a shaft of 9 feet diameter down to salt water, with a view of undertaking to mine for salt in his own land.

The salt rock is there; else from whence comes the salt water?

We repeat what we said in our last article on this subject, that a vast income awaits the fortunate discoverer of the salt rock.

We solicit our friends in Beaver county, who have been engaged in salt works to send us statements of the depth at which salt water has been first reached by their borings, and the other depths at which veins have been struck, noticing the estimated or ascertained elevation of their works above the level of the Ohio river at Beaver point. We also invite communications on this subject from all owners of salt works in the western part of our State. The communications ought to be in such a short and condensed form, as to enable us to insert them in the Saturday Evening Post. If our desire is complied with, a resource of infinite wealth will be developed; by which the whole western interior will be enriched. The capitalists in the east are as yet uninformed of the immense resources of wealth afforded by this product of nature in the West.

The communications will bring out remarks of mineralogists, which will throw light on the subject, and facilitate future operations.

We need not remind correspondents that as we intend to give publicity to their communications, and thus promote their individual interest, the postage on their letters to us is to be paid.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

General Scott had no sooner sent the militia levies home, and gone with the regular troops into summer quarters, than the Indians have left their fortresses and sallied forth upon the defenceless inhabitants.

Letters from Tallahassee of the 6th & 7th inst. speak of their hostilities—and fear that the city will be attacked. Col. Gamble has taken to the swamp with his negroes, and his cotton house and other buildings have been burnt by the Indians. Mr. Abraham Dupont residing at Matanzas, 25 miles south of St. Augustine, arrived at that city on the 8th, where he was obliged to fly for safety, he escaped with difficulty; his house was ransacked and plundered, and Mr. Joseph Long, who lodged there, was shot down by the Indians. Gen. Scott in consequence sent out Capt Dimick's company of the U. S. Artillery, mounted with 10 volunteers against them, a skirmish took place, in which 4 Indians were killed, and as many wounded—on the side of the Americans one of the regulars was killed and four wounded, 2 severely.

Major Flourney has been murdered. Mr. Hobbs also by the same treacherous foe whilst asleep. A young man who was lying with Mr. H. effected his escape by raising a plank of the floor and creeping under the house.

Hundreds of individuals have fled to Georgia, for safety, leaving behind them vast tracts of

come a desolation and a waste

A party of Creeks have injured the plantation of L. W. Hudson, in Russell county—destroying his mules, and taking his corn, they have also burnt down the house of W. Boalt—in Barbour county they acted in the same manner, and threatened to shoot all the white men who remained after 10 days.

An extra from the office of the Charleston Courier dated on Sunday morning, states as the latest news, that there was no longer any doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families are reported to have been just murdered, and 2000 people have fled to Columbus, Georgia, for protection. It is added—"The state of the frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creeks and Seminoles, and all Florida will be devastated, if the governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahasse."

The number of persons known to be killed was eleven. A family consisting of a man, his wife, child, and servant, on their way to Columbus, were all killed, except the wife, who escaped with two shots through her hand. This happened on the old federal road, at the Ochee Bridge, twelve miles west of Columbus. The Indians have entire possession of that road, within that distance, and all the settlements in the neighborhood, below the road, the settlers having all fled.

A train, consisting of 150 wagons, with about 150 fugitives, on their way to Columbus, were fired upon on Monday (the 9th,) when the first wagon descended a hill. It is supposed that the Indians got possession on the abandoned settlements of from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn. They destroyed every thing on them—furniture, bedding, &c, then burning the buildings.

The Indians had sent word to Columbus, that they would burn that place on a certain night, which time, however, had passed.

A party of about 40 armed men went on the road from Columbus, with the Accommodation Stage Coach, to pick up stragglers. They fell in on one of the settlements with a child three or four years old, who could give no information of its parents; they had probably fled. A known friendly chief, who had been sent for to Columbus, returned for word that he could not come, that his young men were beyond his control.—The communication beyond 12 or 15 miles west of Columbus, on the old Federal road, being cut off, many more murders than the above stated might have been committed, but of course could not be known.

Dr. A. C. Draper, is about to give a series of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Reformed Medicine, at the Franklin Institute.—From the well known talent and ability of the lecturer, we have no doubt but that his exposition will be well attended.

The State of New York appears to be suffering for the want of Banking capital. On the 17th inst, the following bills passed the Senate.

Rochester City Bank, $400,000—Clinton Co. Bank, $200,000—Kingston Bank, $200,000—Bank of the State of New York, $2,000,000—Jefferson County, (increased) $121,000—Commercial Bank Oswego, $250,000—Total $3,170,000. Capital previously created, $1,650,000.—Making a total of $4,820,000.

Laws of Etiquette.—We have received from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard a pretty little work, which we venture to predict will be one of the most eagerly sought after productions of the season. It is entitled "The Laws of Etiquette," and with some few absurdities, which could only be engendered in a would-be Chesterfield's mind, contains as much interesting as useful matter. To those who are unacquainted with the different grades of good society and the immeasurable distinctions more strongly marked in this republican government than in any country on the globe, the book will prove a real curiosity. The élite of the society of whom the author particularly writes will be amused at seeing in print their virtues and foibles curiously blended, they will also find that they have had credit for some few of the latter which does not pertain to them. To all those who would be thought to belong to the *haut ton*, this book is actually indispensable. It will excite some satire, much commendation and universal interest. We subjoin a few extracts—A true gentleman is

"Polite without importunity, gallant without being offensive, attentive to the comfort of all; employing a well regulated kindness, witty at the proper times, discreet, indulgent, generous he exercises in his sphere, a high degree of moral authority, he it is, and he alone, that one should imitate."

The following description of fashion is most just—

"It consists in an entire avoidance of all that is natural and rational. Its essence is affectation, effeminacy takes the place of manliness; drawling stupidity, of wit; stiffness and *hauteur*, of ease and civility; and self admiration, of a decent and respectful regard to others.

We take our leave of the work, recommending it, and the interesting anecdotes with which it is interspersed to our readers.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Rice are playing at the Walnut street theatre, and Mr. Wemyss has just returned from a highly successful campaign at Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ternan, and Mr. Hill, will perform this evening at the Arch street theatre, for the farewell benefit of Mr. James Wallack

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

Washington, May 18, 1836.

I trust you do not expect much news this week from Congress: consider how totally impossible it is, unless the members possessed the power of omnipresence, for them to be transacting business in the Halls of Congress, and dashing on the race ground.—It is true that they meet at 10 o'clock, but it is seldom that a quorum assembles; and, though perhaps it would be all the better if half the members kept away, yet some wise body or other is sure to count, and find out how many are present, and as sure to proclaim his discovery. Then the House must be called, and that occupies about 30 minutes; then some out-of-the-way motion is made, that occupies 30 more, "and so on," for an hour. At 12 o'clock they must go out to the race ground, and they do not get in till too late to attend to their duty, even if they were not fatigued.

Oh, what a joyful sight,
And glorious 'tis to see——

our grave Senators, mounted on horses of approved mettle, scouring about the area, and our Representatives, crowding the gambling shed, and surrounding the *roulette* tables. Day after day for the past week, have the members sedulously attended to the duties of "the turf," as it is termed in England, where the race ground is *indeed* of the finest, firmest turf, rolled hard by a stone roller of great weight.

The few gentlemen who chose to go to the capitol, had the Halls to themselves, and *considered* bills, to a great extent. In fact, they get through considerable business, in consequence of the absence of most of the "idle debaters." It is true, that for want of a *quorum*, no bills could be passed of any consequence (i. e. that would ever be questioned), but after consideration, the principal bills were "laid aside" for future action. Large sums it is said have been lost and won, during the races, by Hon members; and had the constituents of some of the gentlemen been present, they would have been astonished at least, to have seen the men who represented them.

Mr. McComar on Tuesday last, addressed the committee at length, on the Fortification Bill. He advocated the plan of distributing the surplus revenue among the states for the purposes of internal improvement. He glanced rapidly over the measures of the President, and professed his entire approbation of all of them, until that of removing the deposites—*there* he left him. He continued speaking till exhausted, when Mr. Towns obtained the floor, and on his motion, the committee rose and reported to the House. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House took up the navy Appropriation Bill. The question was on an amendment of the Senate, to a bill authorizing the President, *if in his opinion the public interest required it*, to send an expedition to the South sea. The Senate had struck out the words in italic, not intending to leave it to his discretion. An animated debate ensued, between Messrs. Jarvis, Adams, Mercer, Graves, Judson, Mann, Huntsman, and several others. Mr. Adams contended warmly, that to *authorize*, was not to *require*—that the President was not bound, if he thought the project not feasible, to send it. After some time, it was decided that the House should concur in the amendment.

Nothing very interesting took place in the Senate on Tuesday. A large number of bills were read a second time, considered in the committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading. Nine or ten bills of the House, for the relief of nine or ten persons, were read a third time and passed; the Senate then adjourned.

In the House on Wednesday, a number of petitions were presented by various gentlemen. Mr. Bell, from the committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on certain claims of lands, under the 14th article of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians. Mr. Claibourne, of Miss. made some remarks upon the subject, and moved that 5000 extra copies should be printed. He said that his state was swarming with foreign speculators, and filled with foreign capital, that few comparatively speaking, of the citizens of the state, had any thing to do with the 14th article; that if any infamy or degradation should follow the exposure of the transactions of this speculation, there were many gentlemen on this floor whose constituents would have to participate in it. The motion to print 5000 extra copies was then agreed to. Reports were received from various committees, until the House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise the Public Lands Bill. Three propositions were pending, one to refer it to the committee on Public Lands, another to refer it to the committee on Ways

[illegible] the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gillett, of New York, addressed the House at some length in support of his motion, to refer the bill to the committee of Ways and Means. He contended, as nearly as I could understand, that if all the bills for various appropriations and expenditures, that were before the House, or even a majority of them, passed, there would be no surplus revenue to distribute, and the House would have legislated for nothing. He attacked Mr. Granger on various points, and spoke very well.

On his sitting down, about a dozen members rose to speak, but the chair named Mr. Briggs; Mr. Granger begged to be heard—he had been personally assaulted, and wished for an opportunity to answer his colleague's questions; the chair still said that Mr. Briggs first caught his eye, and according to the rules of the House, was entitled to the floor. Mr. Granger still persisted, and cries of "go on, go on," were heard from various quarters. Mr. Briggs yielded the floor, and Mr. Granger addressed the House and his colleague in a very handsome style. Mr. Granger is a portly, well-looking man, with an eye like a hawk, and a bold, intellectual brow. He spoke very well, and made some very caustic remarks in reference to the speech of Mr. Gillett. He was listened to with attention, and failed only when attempting to introduce poetry into his observations. He spoke for some time, and was much more distinct in his enunciations and clear in his voice when he sat down, than many members are, when *fresh*.

When he sat down Mr. Briggs obtained the floor, and advocated referring the bill to the committee of the whole. Mr. Lane then obtained the floor, but was cut short in his oration by Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the order of the day, which was the fortification bill. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Mann in the chair. The question pending was the amendment offered by Mr. Cambreleng, to insert an additional clause in the bill, appropriating $700,000 for the armament of the fortifications.

Whatever be the subject under discussion, it is sure to end in something about the surplus revenue, that surplus reminds me of what is said when a child has a piece of money, viz. "it burns in the pocket;" this same surplus is a sore trouble to all the Hon. Gentlemen, they are unanimous in their desire to get rid of it, but cannot agree as to the method. Mr. Towns obtained the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. Thomson, of South Carolina, on the course of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, and in reply to Mr. Bell in defence of the administration and its principles. Mr. Towns spoke upwards of two hours in a very impressive and graceful manner, and his remarks were thought to be equal to any made during the session.

Mr. French took the floor, and on his motion the committee rose, reported and then the House adjourned.

In Senate on Thursday, after a few petitions and reports, the fortification bill was taken up. As a number of the Senators were not present, (probably at the race course,) Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion was negatived, yeas 17, nays 22. The amendments were then discussed.—The main debate was upon a motion to amend the clause appropriating $101,000, for fortifications at Penobscot, by increasing the amount to $150,000, one half to be expended this year, the residue the next. After some time spent in debating, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Thursday, Messrs. Garland and Adams, made heavy complaints of the letter writers who correspond with the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the New York Courier; for wilful misrepresentations and perversion of speeches and remarks made in the House.

R. M. Johnson, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to establish a national foundry.—Mr. Haynes moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of taking up the resolution of the Senate, to adjourn on the 23d of May, which was negatived by a large majority. The House then took up the land bill; and Mr. Lane who was entitled to the floor, spoke in favor of referring the bill to the committee on finance, and in reply to Mr. Granger. Messrs. Morris and Williams, spoke for some time in favor of referring the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bynum rose to reply but his remarks were arrested by the annunciation of the special order at one o'clock. The House then took up the fortification bill. Mr. French had the debate to himself, and after speaking as long as he wished to speak, or as any body would attend to him, gave up the floor to Mr. Maury, when the House adjourned.

On Friday the Senate met, heard prayers, had their journal read and adjourned, without even attempting to do any business.

On Friday in the House, Mr. Adams rose to make another explanation. Really it takes up a good deal of time to clear that gentleman's character! Scarcely a day passes, without the gentleman rising to vindicate his character. After he had spoken a long time and read the Globe to the members, and boring them till they were tired, if *he* was not, he sat down with conscious satisfaction; but Mr. Huntsman rose, and in a severely caustic speech ridiculed the practice now in fashion among the members," of interrupting all the business of the nation, and pouring their private griefs and troubles, and taking advantage of their situation as members to make charges that could neither be heard or replied to by those against whom they were made. He advised Mr. Adams to go at once to President Jackson, (if he thought himself injured,) and ask an explanation, and pledged himself that the President would explain matters and things in full. He said they were both of an age, both Presidents, &c. &c., and he seemed to think that they might settle their difference out of doors, without troubling the House, or wasting the public time, and interrupting the business with their sparrings. Mr. H. said further that the manly way in the west, was to hunt up the editor or author of a paragraph reflecting on a gentleman, and getting satisfaction from him, not coming to make his moan in a strain as long as the lamentations of Jeremiah; that he had voted to give members the opportunity heretofore, but if his maker would pardon that he had done so, he would take especial care never to do it again. I only quote from recollection, the gentleman said much more, all plain sound sense, and it is a pity if members do not follow his advice.

One hundred private bills were in the course of this day considered in committee of the whole, and most of them were reported to the House. This is turning of business! If the races only lasted a few days longer all the private business would be disposed of.—Among others is a bill for the relief of General Macomb. I did not hear or rather understand a word of it, so cannot tell what it can be unless it is to let him come home from Florida, and superintend the actions of Pontiac.

The Senate on Saturday did little or nothing, but debate on the bill for the relief of the corporations in the District of Columbia. The bill was finally amended and sent to the House. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House the members talked about their business and made ineffectual efforts to submit motions, during the first part of the day, till the deposite bank question was taken up. The question was the resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Owens, from the committee of ways and means, fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, regulating the deposit of the public monies in certain local banks. The members went off from the bill at right angles, and before they knew where they were, got upon some bill for graduating the prices of public lands! To take a new start the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and the races being over and most of the members present, *sixty-nine* bills were read a third time and passed. Members seem determined to make up for lost time; indeed on Friday evening many that had been to the race ground on their return went to the House, but were so *excited* that the House adjourned rather than let them attempt to speak, as they were inclined. After the passage of the bill before mentioned, a message was received from the President, transmitting reports from the secretaries of state and war. On Monday Mr. Town asked consent to submit certain resolutions adopted by the citizens of Macon, Georgia, in relation to Texas. Other members asked the same privilege, so all were refused. The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the state of Kentucky on the subject of the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Groves addressed the House at considerable length, and went into a calculation of how much money would remain in the treasury after the disbursement of the year, were provided for. According to his calculation there would be upwards of seventy-six millions of dollars. He contended that there was great danger to be apprehended from leaving the public monies in its present situation, he considered a division of the public money as the most just and proper manner of getting rid of it, and believed it to be desired by nine-tenths of the people. Mr. Cushing said he desired to give his views on the land question, but not deeming the present a fit or convenient occasion, he moved to postpone it to Monday next, which was agreed to. A long debate then took place on the bill for the relief of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wise was opposed to the bill in every shape, he proposed to test the feeling of the House, to lay the bill on the table, the yeas and nays were ordered and it was decided in the negative, yeas 75, nays 106. After debating the matter over and over the previous question was put, and the amendment of the Senate was concurred in yeas 110, nays 53.

Some conversation ensued on the bill from the Senate to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits, between the United States and Mexico, but nothing was decided. The House adjourned.

There is great satisfaction manifested here, by all classes and parties, at the intelligence of the subject and capture of Santa Anna, some few however do not believe it. The President has received a letter from an officer in the Texian army, it is said corroborating the report. The old veteran declared the other day that "he for one was ready and willing to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and hoped Congress would do it."

There is nothing new here, only some of the Hon. Representatives conducted themselves in such a manner at the race course, as to render themselves subjects of ridicule to even the negroes. It is a fact that the blacks here are a more temperate race than the whites, and you will seldom or ever see a coloured person intoxicated in the street. It is however, but justice to all parties to say that those found laying about the streets, &c. are generally importations from Europe.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Maury of Tennessee made a speech, ostensibly on the fortification bill, but according to the present custom, on any subject that happened to hit the gentleman's fancy. As some gentleman had given a history of Gen. Harrison, and others of Gen. Jackson, this gentleman started full tilt, into a vindication of Judge White. The gentleman fought "tooth and toe nail," as they say in this country, and Judge White and his friends ought to be grateful for his good intentions, however poorly they succeed. He gave a sort of history how Gen. Jackson "got to be president," and said White was coming in the same way by the voice of the people against canvassing.

May 13, received from

James McLallen, esq.	$2 00	John W. Capron, Esq.	1 25
David Walton, Esq.	2 00	James D. Goodwin, esq.	2 00
Wm. Gonckel, Esq.	2 00	A. F. Thompson, nett,	50
John F. Smith, Esq.	2 00	postage, $1—on specie!!!	
O. McKnight, Esq.	3 00	R. Cawthorn,	5 00
May 14.		*May 17.*	
Evan Garrett, Esq.	4 00	P. E. Scull,	2 00
James Dewitt, Esq.	5 00	Franklin Stone,	2 00
James Duncan, Esq.	5 00	James Christy, Esq.	2 00
S. Moody, Esq.	2 00	John Stearns, Esq.	2 00
Colin Bishop, Esq.	5 00	F. & C. H. Coles,	2 00
Joshua Russell, Esq.	2 00	Harvey Fowler, Esq.	2 00
C. D. Morehead, Esq.	15 00	*May 18,*	
May 16,		Joseph Fryer, Esq.	2 00
M. Laughlin, }		Geo. Reitsnyder,	1 00
D. Herrington, }	5 00	Joseph M'Cracken, esq.	5 00
C. F. Hammond, Esq.	2 00	Alva S. Morrow, esq.	1 00
James H. Stewart, Esq.	5 00	*May 19,*	
J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2 00	Wm. H. Naff,	57 54
		John Ousted,	9 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price sold for.	par.
1302	shares	United States Bank,	124a125	100
93	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	112½a113	100
35	do.	Commercial Bank,	66	50
69	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	62½a62½	35
115	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60a60½	50
474	do.	Girard Bank,	59½a60	50
83	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	66	50
3	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	523	400
340	do.	Kentucky Bank,	68a69½	70
218	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	41a41½	40
100	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	78½a79	70
60	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank	102	100
20	do.	Mer. & Man. Bank Pittsb'rg,	61½	50
23	do.	Planters' Bank, Miss.	123	100
400	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	61½	60
14	do.	Louisville Bank,	106½	100
20	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	32½	30
100	do.	Beaver Meadow,	50½	50
513	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	35½a36	25
1836	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	52½a54	50
41	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co,	170a171	50
6500	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	95a97½	100
175	do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	10½	10
50	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	30½	35
368	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	29a29½	25
143	do.	Morris Canal,	93a93½	100
1	do.	N. L. & Penntown. R. R.	40	40
27	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	139	100
40	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	82	50

Theatre,—Arch Street.

Mr. WALLACK'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On which occasion MR. & MRS. TERNAN, & MR. HILL, have kindly volunteered their services.

This Evening, Saturday, May 21st, 1836,

Will be presented the favorite Comedy of

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Letitia Hardy, Mrs. Ternan—Sir George Touchwood, Mr. Ternan. (Being their last appearance this season.)—Doricourt, Mr. James Wallack.

After which

THE FOREST ROSE.

Jonathan, ... Mr. Hill.

ALMANAC.

MAY. 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.			
21 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	6 38				
22 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	7 26		D.	H.	M.
23 Monday,	4 46	7 14	8 15				
24 Tuesday,	4 46	7 14	9 3	Full	1	3	0
25 Wednesday,	4 45	7 15	9 46	Last	7	6	28
26 Thursday,	4 44	7 16	10 34	New	15	9	2
27 Friday,	4 43	7 17	11 22	First	23	12	40
28 Saturday,	4 43	7 17	12 17				

—MARRIAGES.—

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. by the Rev. Abraham O. Halsey, Francis S. Innes, Merchant, to Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah W. Gibbs, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Germantown, John A. Warder, M. D. of Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Bowne, daughter of the late Reuben Haines, Esq.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. at Christ Church, by the Rev. John W. James, Charles Rodenbough, of Easton, Penn. to Emily, daughter of L. Cauffman, of this city.

On Third day, 10th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, on New street, George W. Brown, of Bucks county, to Ann E. daughter of Robert L. Pitfield, of this city.

On Thursday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, Mr. James Musgrove, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. Jacob Fritz, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. Henry Wm. Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Tree, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Rufus Babcock, James Pearson, of Hatterville, Maine, to Hannah P. daughter of Moses Todd, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Captain Thomas Dixey, to Mrs. Hannah C. Risley, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Latta, James F. Latta, M. D. of Chester county, to Lydia L. Moore, of this city.

—DEATHS.—

On Sunday, the 15th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Capt. Richard Saunders, in the 64th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Miss Hannah Watson, in the 84th year of her age.

On Monday, 16th inst. Edward Dougherty, in the 43d year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 18th inst. Mr. John Morgan, in the 42d year of his age.

At his residence, in Erwinna, Bucks county, on Saturday morning, 14th inst. Thomas G. Kennedy, late of this city, aged 53 years.

On Tuesday, 17th inst. Ferdinand, infant son of Ferdinand and Josephine Sarmiento, in the 2d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 27th inst. Miss Sarah Ann Goodhart, daughter of Mr. John Goodhart.

On Tuesday morning, 17th inst. Mr. John Sherrerd, in the 56th year of his age.

On Monday evening, 16th inst. Mrs. Anne Bickley, wife of Charles S. Bickley, in the 26th year of her age.

On Monday morning, 16th inst. after a short illness, Lambert C. Thomas, in the 16th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Miss Hannah Watson, in the 74th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, Susannah Taylor.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Sarah Jane, wife of Geo. Griffin Welles.

At his farm, in Solesbury, Bucks county, on the 11th inst. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Samuel Emerick, in the 38th year of his age, formerly of this city.

In Portland, Me. on the 11th inst. of cholera morbus, Mr. Anthony Berry, of Phila. aged 56 years.

A New Family Newspaper, of the largest and cheapest class in the country—devoted to Literature, Science and General Intelligence.

This day, May 21, will be published, in this city, the first No. of a new Weekly Newspaper, entitled

The Saturday Chronicle,

AND MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE will be, in the fullest sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and exclusively devoted the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence, so calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents will be—Tales and Essays on Literary, Social and Moral subjects—sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, from a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respect deserving of liberal patronage.—They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class.

The Chronicle will be issued in a handsome type, and on a sheet larger than any now used in this city. The first number will appear on Saturday, May 21st.

BENJ. MATTHIAS,
JOSHUA L. TAYLOR.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months, and $3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, $1 00—in advance.

☞ Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted, on reasonable terms.

☞ Postmasters and others remitting $10 00, will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

☞ Orders, free of postage, addressed to the Publishers, at No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

☞ Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par, in payment of subscriptions. my 21—1t

Note Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE for Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, drawn by Samuel C. Atkinson, in favor of Lucy Ann Donais, payable 30 days after demand and enclosed in a letter addressed to S. C. Atkinson, No. 26 Carter's Alley, was left by a person on a letter Box in Carter's Alley, and has not come to hand.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negociating said note.

A moderate reward will be given for the recovery of the note, on presentation at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley, by

my 21—tf SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

Carpet Manufactory,—Removed

TO No. 106 Juniper street, between Cherry and Race street. "Work once well done is better than twice ill done." In accordance with the above motto; the subscriber begs leave to impress upon the minds of those who are at the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp or chain is of the utmost importance to their durability.—Therefore, none but the very best three threaded warps shall be used; and the carpets will be wove full yard wide, and done in the best possible manner. Is not this some inducement to make a trial? Also Carpets for sale.

sept 5 '35—1yr SAMUEL BARRY

A Magnificent Large Oil Painting of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

With Paris, Tybalt, and Friar Lawrence, at the Tomb of the Capulets. Also, a masterly and valuable painting of the

Death of Cleopatra,

By a celebrated artist, have been added to the rich collection of PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, exhibited at HEAD QUARTERS, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place. This popular and fashionable resort is particularly deserving a visit at this time, as several improvements and alterations have been made, which add materially to the beauty and variety of the scene.

In the evening, the rooms are SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH GAS, which gives a rich and magnificent appearance to the different beautiful objects that diversify the several apartments.

☞ Single copies of the SALMAGUNDI, and of the Every Body's Album, may be had at the Bar. my 21—6m

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

For May, 1836—JUST PUBLISHED.

The MAY Number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS;

A plate of the Latest Fashions, handsomely colored, and Two Views of the Columbia Rail-road Bridge, over the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. Music—Farewell, a Ballad, arranged for the Piano.

CONTENTS.

The Latest Fashions, description of; The Alibi, an Amise Anecdote; The Wyandott's Story, by C. H. Hoffman; The Plague in Florence, by E. L. Bulwer; Promotion without intrigue; The Judgment—original; Memoirs of Commodore Macdonough; The Fiery Vault, a tale of Italy; The Fortunes of the Maid of Arc; Letters from the South, by Campbell; Jack in a Church; Women are Fickle; The Grand Duke Constantine; Stop My Paper; Elnathan Yardwick; Traits of the Arabs; View of the Columbia Rail-road Bridge, with engraving; Another view of same Bridge, with engraving; Revolutionary Papers; Mrs. Trollope's work on France; Old Gold with new Superscriptions; Wit and Sentiment; Specimens of a Modern Dictionary.

LITERARY PORT-FOLIO.

Works of Horace; Recollections of the House of Commons; Autographs of America; Woman as she ought to be; Sacred History of the Deluge; Lewis's Arithmetic.

POETRY.

Author of Beauty; The Bride—selected; The Star over the Water, by M. A. Browne; Youth Recalled, by J. G. Percival; The Golden Egg; The News of Night; Apart from thee I only feel; Come strike the Harp; Elegiac Stanzas; The Quarter; The Falls of the Passaic; The Juvenile Professor, "Oh! Mary do not say Farewell," set to music.

Wanted,

A SMART active boy, to run errands and perform light active work about a printing office. Inquire at this office. my 21—tf

Boy Wanted.

AN active Boy wanted—one who writes a good hand. Apply at 32 Market street. my 21—1t

Captain Marryatt's Novels—Complete,

COMPRISING—

Peter Simple,	King's Own,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate, 3 Cutters and Moonshine,	Newton Foster,
Frank Mildmay,	Japhet in Search of his Father.

The above valuable works, can now be sent, carefully packed, to any part of the Union, without delay.

Price for the entire works, $3. If taken with the Lady's Book, $5 for the two.

The public will please notice, that each novel is complete in itself, with title page and cover, and is not composed of parts. Address L. A. GODEY, Publisher,

my 21—1t Philadelphia.

For Sale or to Let,

A HOUSE and lot, situate in Sixth st. near the intersection of Sixth and Germantown Road. The lot is 30 feet front on 6th st running westward to the depth of 200 feet. The situation is very suitable for a Victualler, having a large frame house thereon, with buildings sufficient for slaughter house and stables. For terms, apply to Joseph Knox, on the premises.

The Pennsylvanian and United States Gazette, will please insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office. my 21—tf

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, by a lady who was a passenger in one of the Rail-road cars from Philada. to Downingtown, on Wednesday, 13th April, a LEATHER TRUNK, covered with canvass, on which was marked a paper, marked "Waynesburg, Chester co. Pa." On the end of the trunk there is a brass plate, engraved "John McAllister, No. 48 Chesnut st. Philadelphia." It is presumed that the trunk was placed in one of the baggage cars, at the depot in Broad st. and that by some mistake it was sent on to Pittsburg.

Any person returning it with its contents, to No. 48 Chesnut st. will receive a reward of $5. my 21—3t*

Spring & Summer Fashions.

C. DERMONT & Co. Merchant Tailors,
No. 18 S. Third st. between Market & Chesnut,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have now on hand a most splendid assortment of superfine West of England and French Cloths, consisting of all the fashionable colors worn in London and Paris. Also, a great variety of single milled Cassimeres, suitable for the present season, together with about fifty different patterns of Cords, Ribs, Plaids, Stripes, twill'd and plain Summer Stuffs, for pantaloons—with a most beautiful assortment of Silks, Satins, Merino, Valencia and Marseilles Vesting.

We submit the following list of prices, at which the above goods (when made up) will be sold:

COATS—Super black, blue, and brown Dress,	$15 to $20
do. olive, green, citron, dahlia,	15 to 22
do. myrtle, invisible green, London smoke, &c. &c. &c.	16 to 23
PANTS—Black, blue, drab, &c. &c.	4 to 8
VESTS—Satin, Silk, Marseilles, &c. &c.	2 to 4 50

P. S.—They hope by the superiority of their work, fair prices, and untiring efforts to please all, to gain a liberal share of public patronage. Any gentleman getting a garment from our store, is particularly requested NOT TO KEEP IT, unless it fits in a superior manner, as we are fully aware that upon this point as well as the workmanship, hangs all our hopes of success in business. my 21—3t*

Rev. B. Hibbard's Carminative Salve.

THIS Salve, for upwards of 30 years has been employed in curing Phlegmonous and other painful affections, as Felons, Biles, Bruises, Sprains, Ulcers, Carbuncles, Ague in the face, occasioned by cold or decayed teeth; Ague in the breast, Milk Cake, Painful Glandular Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Ear Ach, Chilblains, or Frosted Feet or hands, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatic Pains in the joints, attended with swelling, and painful affections generally. The penetrating and extraordinary powers possessed by this salve in relieving and curing the most painful infections, induced the proprietor to give to it the name CARMINATIVE, being derived from Carmen, a verse (as charms usually consisted of a verse), therefore physicians in ancient times, applied the term to those remedies which were supposed to possess the power of a charm in allaying pain.—In many acute and chronic disorders, great benefits have been derived by physicians, from the use of this salve, in relieving the pain of old fractured bones, callous tumours, bruises, nodes, indurated or hardened swellings, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, &c. It has been used with great advantage as a strengthening plaster, for weakness of the chest, back or side, and also in sub acute inflammatory affections of the lungs, coughs, colds, influenza, catarrh, asthma, hooping cough, hives, or croup, &c &c. In milk cake and ague of the breast, this salve will be found a speedy and certain cure. The proprietor has applied it in many hundred cases, some of the most painful description, and in no one case, has he ever known it to fail of relieving the pain in a few hours. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.

All orders punctually executed by T. S. Hibbard, principal agent, No. 226 Bowery, New York.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, Apothecary, corner of Market and 3d sts.; Gideon Cox, Variety store, Nos. 335 and 337 Market st.; D. Parish, 8th and Arch; H. Gates, Germantown, Pa.; George S. Clemens, No. 167 north 3d st. one door above Wood street.

ALSO—For sale as above—Rev. B. HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTI BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. These Pills, have become known to the public entirely by their virtues.—Their powerful influence in curing diseases, has been so repeatedly tested, that the proprietor is induced to comply with the solicitation of friends, in thus noticing them—stemming thereby a knowledge of the means of relief to the public generally. They are highly appreciated for the relief they afford in affections of the liver and digestive organs. The worst cases of chronic dyspepsia, inveterate costiveness, indigestion, dyspeptic consumption, rheumatism, nervous or sick headach, and scurvy, have been entirely cured by a proper use of them. Also—Liver complaints, fever and ague, bilious fever, jaundice, dysentary or bloody flux, the premonitory symptoms of cholera, dropsical swellings, piles, worms in children, &c, looseness and irregularity of the bowels, occasioned by irritation, teething, &c. They act as an alterative, cathartic or laxative, according to the manner of taking them. Families having occasion to feel their efficacy, will ever after esteem them too highly to be without them. Particular attention should be given to the ample directions which accompany each box—30 pills in a box—each pill is a dose for an adult. Price, 50 cts. my 21—3m*

The Sketch Book of Character

Or, Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

IN preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers, to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

It will readily be admitted, that scarcely any but the professedly literary have ready access to original sources of knowledge; and what is more to the purpose, when cursory readers enjoy such success, they are commonly destitute of leisure and inclination to avail themselves of the advantage. It moreover happens, that in the perusal of weighty productions, the mind retains more of general impressions than of particular fact; and hence the great utility of presenting the latter, disengaged from the matter with which it is necessarily connected. Literary pride, indeed, may be averse to acknowledge obligations to the lightsome volumes of the parlour window or drawing room, but to the great mass of the community the benefit of their multiplication is undeniable. It called upon to task their recollection, and to speak frankly, there are few well informed persons who would not acknowledge their obligations to collections resembling the present undertaking. Dr. Johnson justly observed, that a material part of every person's knowledge is acquired in the intervals of regular occupation; and rather by a promiscuous attention to subjects as they arise, than by a severe application to them in order. A similar remark occurs in the Letters of Lord Chesterfield; and a little hundred documentation will convince us, that we owe much of our information in matters of fact, to books which present them with ease and familiarity, and which may be taken up and laid down again with pleasure, without any material injury to the connection of our ideas.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event, and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every day transactions; and that in the science of life, as well as in every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which here begin.

With respect to the heads under which our subject matter is arranged, little need be observed. The first of them, *Extraordinary Individuals*, allows of amusing variety, which is essential to this order of compilation.

Under the head of *Credulity and Fanaticism* are arranged some details, which exhibit the tendency of the human mind to create to itself chimeras, and of the contagious nature of the insanity which is the consequence. In the class of cases denominated *Voluntary Human Suffering*, are displayed a few examples of a species of misery arising out of the perversity of human nature. It would be difficult to invent greater torments than mankind inflict upon themselves, when impelled by baneful and superstitious ideas of the benevolent Creator of all things.

Of the succeeding division, *Interesting Occurrences*, the title is sufficiently indicative; it is distinguished from the first, by exhibiting singular and impressive incident rather than character, although necessarily descriptive of both.

In conclusion, the present work is presented to the public, with a perfect conviction that it cannot offend and, also, with a hope that it will be received with complacency.

The publication will commence in July next. It will be published in monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in 5 months or sooner at the option of the publisher, and will contain in all over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the union or Canadas carefully packed.

Terms one dollar for the complete work or six copies for five dollars. Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

my 14—1t

New Treatise on Navigation.

KEY & BIDDLE will publish on Thursday next, A New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation, in which the auxiliary branches of Mathematics and Astronomy, composed of Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, Tides, Variation of the Compass, &c. are treated of. Also, the theory and most simple method of finding time, Latitude and Longitude by Chronometers, Lunar Observations, Single and Double Altitudes, are taught. Together with a new and easy plan for finding Diff. Dep. Course and Distance. By M. F. Maury, Passed Midshipman, U. S. Navy.

Recommendations.

U. S. S. New York, Jan. 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—I have had much pleasure in the perusal of your New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation, the plan and arrangements of which are original; it contains little or nothing superfluous, and every part of it appears to be as clear and intelligible as the nature of the subject will admit.

Such a work has long been wanted in our naval schools and on board our vessels of war. I intend to make use of it in the naval school at this station, and I recommend it to be used by all the professors of Mathematics and Nautical science in the Navy of the U. States.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

EDW. C. WARD,
Prof. Mathem'tics, U. S. Navy.

Passed Mid. M. F. Maury, U. S. Navy.

I have examined a Treatise on Navigation, written by M. F. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the students of that science. The explanations are clear, the rules are illustrated by many examples, and now arrangement of some of the tables, simplify the calculations of the Navigation.

Mr. Maury is deserving of great credit for that work, and I wish him every success.

P. J. RODRIGUEZ.

U. S. Navy Yard, Gosport, March 7, 1836.

Navy Department, 9th April, 1836.

Sir—I have to request that you will add the New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation, by M. F. Maury, passed Midshipman, to the list of books furnished vessels of the Navy going to sea.

I am respectfully yours,
(Signed) M. DICKERSON.

Com. John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners. my 21—3t

DEAFNESS,

Hearing & Eye-Sight Restored.

MR. PRINTER—It was a saying of Doctor Franklin—"That whatever hath a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published and made known to those in need," therefore be pleased to publish the following which will make known what will lessen the sum of human misery. A SUBSCRIBER.

Kentuckyville, Susquehanna Co. Pa.
February 20th, 1836.

Dear Sir—Allow me the liberty of trespassing on your indulgence for a few moments. I wish you to forward me the remedy without delay, for curing deafness and restoring eye sight.

The gentleman afflicted, who wishes it is 73 years old, much inform, and has been troubled with deafness some time.

Its efficacy having been fairly tested in this vicinity, by Joe Chandler (my father), and Anth. Tierney, and having proved a sovereign remedy, in cases where deafness is caused by nervous weakness, consequently it stands eminently high with all our neighbors that are acquainted with the circumstances of the cures of the cases above stated.

I forward you five dollars, which you will please to acknowledge. Address S. CHANDLER, Jr.

Lenox Post Office, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

To Dr. D. L. Green,
Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pa.

The editor will not consider it as improper to state, for the information of those in need, that at No. 30 Wood st. Philadelphia, is a person who was deaf—and got hearing restored through the blessing of Providence, by the same medical man who restored the hearing and eye sight of Messrs. Chandler and Tierney; and what is most astonishing it's done without medicine—*without physic*—Verifying the Doctor's practice and principles, *that much of the art of physic, consists in knowing when not to give it.*

We will further suggest, that, in return for the customary $5 fee, to send enough of the remedy for two or three persons, to be given to the poor, so that they, as well as the rich, may partake of its blessing. my 7—3t*

The Girard Life Insurance,

Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

THE Stockholders in the above Institution, are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Five Dollars per Share is called for, and will be required to be paid on Thursday, the fourteenth day of April next, and also a Second Instalment, of Five Dollars per Share, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of May next, at the office of the Company, No. 159 Chesnut st.

By order of the Board of Managers.

GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer.

Wanted.

A NUMBER of Pantaloons Vest and Shirt Makers. Apply at No. 6 Franklin Place near Chesnut street. Constant employment will be given to good hands. my 14—tf

Notice.

THE Ohio Republican, published at Zanesville, Ohio, having a very extensive circulation, renders it a proper channel for those disposed to make their wants or wishes known by advertising, to resort to its columns. We shall not boast that "it is second to none in the state," but we venture to say, that it will be found a profitable source to those who may patronise us, particularly merchants and others, in the eastern cities. We have already been liberally patronised by them, and we hope for a continuance of favors. ap 30—4t

Beaver Silk Culture and

Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders of the Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified, that the fifth instalment, of three dollars per share, is required to be paid on or before the 31st May, 1836, to George W. Ash, Treasurer, No. 159 Chesnut street.

The Stockholders in Beaver county, will pay their instalments to the order of the Directors there.

By order of the Board, E. BURKE FISHER, Sec'ry.

ap 23—3t

To Let,

THE 2d and 3d stories of store No. 4 south 4th street. Apply to Brown & West, on the premises. my 7—4t

Map of Texas and Mexico.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, a handsome COLORED MAP OF TEXAS, MEXICO, and the *South Western Section of the United States*: with Descriptive Sketches of Texas and Mexico, at the present time. my 7—tf

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed from No. 218 south Second street, to No. 196 Market street, third door below Eighth, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Looking Glasses and fancy Goods.

my 7—3t* ALEX. TURDEN

Life Insurance & Trust Company,

Office, No. 159 Chesnut Street.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company—Charter Perpetual;

CAPITAL 300,000,

DAILY receives monies in Trust on interest, executes Special Trusts, grants Policies of Life Insurance on the most favourable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. Special and Weekly Deposits will be received, and if desired, applied to the purchase of Policies and Life Insurance, Annuities or Endowments.

Rates of Insurance for $100, at the following Ages:

	Premium for one year.	Premium for seven years annually.	Premium for whole life annually.
At the age of 21	$1 42	$1 48	$1 97
25	1 51	1 58	2 26
30	1 64	1 73	2 42
35	1 80	1 91	2 80

Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. W. RICHARDS, President.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.

George W. Ash, Treasurer. my 7—3t—1y

Maelzel's Exhibition.

Union Building, N. E. corner 8th and Chesnut.

MR. MAELZEL, respectfully informs the public that his exhibition will be opened at the above place on MONDAY, the 25th inst and be continued every evening for a short time. He takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement for a few nights with

SIGNIOR BLITZ,

From Moravia, the celebrated professor in THAUMATURGY, NATURAL MAGIC, &c. whose performances have afforded the greatest satisfaction, in the principal cities of Europe, and lately in New York and Boston.

The exhibition will take place in the following order:

The Mechanical Theatre, the novel and surprising feats of Natural Magic, &c. by SIGNIOR BLITZ—the Melodium—which will perform several new pieces—the automaton Trumpeter—the automaton slack rope dancers and speaking figures—the Grand Mechanical Tournament, and Fire Rose.

Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admittance 50 cents—children half price.

The two first benches are exclusively appropriated for children. Tickets may be had during the day at the Hall, or at the door in the evening. ap 23—tf

West Chester Boarding School,

FOR BOYS,

IS located in the borough of West Chester, Chester co. Pa. twenty-four miles west of Philadelphia. The salubrity of this village and adjacent country, is perhaps not excelled in the United States. And convenient access may be had twice a day, by means of the Rail-road.

The course of Instruction comprises Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Spherics, Mechanics, Optics, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Botany.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, are delivered during the winter, illustrated by appropriate experiments.

Price of boarding and tuition, forty dollars a quarter of twelve weeks—payable in advance. Students admitted for any time not less than a quarter. Reading books gratis; other books and stationary at the usual retail prices.

my 14—7t* JOSHUA HOOPES

To the Public.

HAVING understood that manufactured goods of German silver, such as spoons, combs, slides, &c. have been sold under the names of American silver, and sometimes for real silver, in order to protect the public from imposition, I hereby give notice that I enclose in each package of goods, the following card: "The Genuine Patent New American Silver is only manufactured by John Henry Haggenmacker, No. 301 South st. Philadelphia. Manufactured goods sold by him or Cressons & Campbell, No. 62 Market street."

Any package without the above card, is not genuine.

JOHN HENRY HAGGENMACKER,

my 14—3t* No. 301 south street, Philada.

A Dog Stolen.

WAS stolen away, on the 17th of this month, from No. 400 north Front street, a large WHITE POODLE DOG, having a number of yellow spots, some on each of his ears—a large yellow spot over his left shoulder. He answers to the name of CÆS. or CÆSAR; short tail—has a way of whining or crying, either tied or untied, at his meals. Whoever will give information, so that I may be able to bring the thief to justice, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward, or Fifteen Dollars for the thief and dog. The dog has long curly hair. The above reward will be paid by the owner.

JACOB GREEN,

ap 30—tf No. 400 North Front street.

For Sale,

FARMS in Beaver County,—also a few unimproved tracts—also, land near Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.

B. CHEW, Jr.

ap 30—tf Office No. 90 Walnut st. Philada.

Farm for Sale.

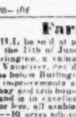
WILL be sold at public vendue, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th of June, at Wetherill's Tavern, in the city of Burlington, a valuable Truck Farm, late the property of Isaac Vanciver, dec'd, situated on the river Delaware, about 2 miles below Burlington.

The improvements are a good two story brick dwelling, barn, hay and crib house, cider press, and other out buildings. The land is in excellent cultivation, consisting of 103 acres, more or less, all arable, with a good orchard, &c.

Also—10 acres adjoining lands of B. F. Wilmington, with in one quarter of a mile of the same.

SAM'L W. EARLE, Administrator,
my 14—3t* SARAH VANCIVER, Administratrix

Philadelphia Lock Dispensary.



☞ 45 Prune Street,

The attending Physicians may be consulted confidentially, as usual, from 9 to 2 o'clock A. M. and from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M.

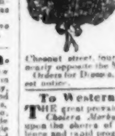
mar 12—3mo*

Operations on the Teeth.

DR. BIGELOW continues to execute every operation necessary for the health, preservation, beauty and durability of the TEETH. Incorruptible, Artificial and Natural Teeth supplied, from one to a full set. Decayed, broken, and misplaced teeth, roots or fangs, removed with ease and perfect safety. Millions of the most beautiful TEETH are annually sacrificed, and irreparably lost, for the want of an early and judicious operation.

Office, N. W. corner of 9th and Chesnut. ap 30—6mt

Spring Millinery,



Mrs. S. Chambers, Agt.

HAS received by the latest arrivals, her Spring assortment of French Millinery, &c. comprising several cases French Bonnets, Flowers, Blond Caps, Blond Laces—also, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, &c. making a complete assortment in her line, all of which will be opened this day at her Millinery and Dress Making Establishment, No. 172 Chesnut street, four doors above Seventh street, south side, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall.

Orders for Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. executed at the shortest notice. ap 9—tf

To Western and Southern Merchants.

THE great prevalence of *Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaint*, and *Cholera Morbus*, in the South and West, particularly upon the shores of the Western waters, and the great violence and rapid progress of those disorders, renders it an object of great importance to be provided with a medicine which may be relied upon as an effectual and speedy remedy. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is offered to the public, as the DESIDERATUM required. Having been used in upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND CASES, with almost invariable success, the proprietor confidently recommends it as the most certain, effectual and prompt remedy ever used for the above diseases.

It has never been known to fail to cure a Diarrhœa, if promptly administered (either in children or adults), in a very short time, and will be found particularly serviceable where medical aid is not readily obtained, and during the prevalence of the *Malignant Cholera*, which invariably commences with a Diarrhœa. Individuals and families will find it advantageous to be supplied with a bottle in case of sudden attacks. Price 25 cents.

For sale, Wholesale or Retail, by the agents for the proprietor, H. F. WALLACE & Co. Druggists, (successors to Wm. Baker), No. 10 north 5th st. cor. Philada. west side.

Country merchants, desirous of introducing the article, will be supplied on most accommodating terms. feb 27—tf

For Wilmington, DAILY.

THE Steam boat WILMINGTON, Capt. Furman Black, will leave Arch st. Wharf for Wilmington, every day at two o'clock, P. M. and returning, will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, every day at seven o'clock, A. M.

Fare to Wilmington or Philadelphia, 25 cents.

Marcus Hook or Chester, 50

All baggage at the risk of its owner.

Freight as per printed list.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board.

All freight to be delivered on board of the boat at least one hour before the time of departure, so as receipt will be given after that time. ap 9—tf

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

[From the Cincinnati Mirror.]

THE USED UP.

The jig is up: I have been flung
Sky-high—and worse than that.
The girl whose praises I have sung,
With pen, with pencil, and with tongue,
Said 'No,'—and I felt flat.

Now, I will neither rave nor rant,
Nor my hard fate deplore:
Why should a fellow look aslant
If one girl says she won't or can't,
While there's so many more?

I strove my best—it wouldn't do:
I told her she'd regret—
She'd ruin my heart—and chances, too,
As girls don't like those fellows who
Their walking papers get.

In truth I loved her very well,
And thought that she loved me:
The reason why, I cannot tell,
But, when I wooed this pretty belle—
'Twas a mistake in me.

She's dark of eye—and her sweet smile,
Like some of which I've read,
Is false—for she, with softest guile,
Lured me 'mong rocks, near love's bright isle,
And then—she cut me dead.

My vanity was wounded sore—
And that I hate the worst:
You see, a haughty look I wore,
And thought she could not but adore,
Of all men, me the first.

Well, thank the fates, once more I'm free—
At every shrine I'll bow;
And if, again, a girl cheat me,
Exceeding sharp I guess she'll be—
I've cut my eye-teeth now.

Oh, like the bumblebee, I'll rove,
Just when, and where I please—
Inhaling sweets from every grove,
Humming around each flower I love,
And dancing in each breeze.

Exaggeration.—A radical, inveighing against the rapacity of the clergy, gave it as his decided opinion that, if they had their own way, they would raise the tithes from a tenth to a twentieth. On the other hand, an intended diminution, by the same figure of speech, may amount to an exaggeration. "I have just met our old acquaintance Daly," said an Irishman to his friend, "and was sorry to see he has almost shrunk away to nothing. You are thin, and I am thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together." Did the Hibernian sailor exaggerate or diminish when, in describing the weather, he said, "There was but little wind, but what there was was uncommonly high."
[The Tin Trumpet.

Transatlantic kindness.—— —, the comedian, went to America, and remained there two years, leaving his wife dependent on her relatives. Mrs. F—tt expatiating in the greenroom, on the cruelty of such conduct, the comedian found a warm advocate in a well known dramatist. "I have heard," said the latter, "that he is the kindest of men; and I know he regularly writes to his wife by every packet." "Yes, he writes," replied Mrs. F., "a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence; but he has never remitted her a shilling.—Do you call that kindness?" "Decidedly," replied the author, "unremitting kindness."

The following anecdote is related of an old English lady, who dreaded the idea of having the land overrun by the French soldiery; and just at the period when invasion was threatened, there happened to be a chimney on fire, and the smell of the soot became so powerful that the old lady exclaimed, addressing herself to the maid, "Good gracious, the French are coming, we shall all be murdered—ruined—annihilated."—"Dear Ma'am!" said the maid, "why, do you think the French are coming?" "I smell them, Kitty," answered the lady. "Smell the Mounseers," said the maid, "La! ma'am, !" "Yes! don't you?" returned the lady. "No, I only smell the soot." "That's them," replied the worthy dame—"don't you see in the newspapers that their boats are rowed by sweeps?"—Balt. Gazette.

A Hearer.—A parishioner complained to his parson that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and that he must purchase one nearer. "Why," said the parson; "can't you hear distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well enough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes I can see perfectly well." "Then what can be the trouble?" "Why there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that by the time your words reach my ears they are as flat as dishwater."

The Mormons.—A gentleman living in Loraine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mohamet. In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of $40,000. It is 60 by 80 feet broad, and 50 feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows.—The first floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row.—These twelve pulpits rise behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling; and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the audience. The area can be divided into four apartments at pleasure, so as to carry on the objects of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual labour system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the men in the middle age pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock at night and attend to nothing else. They pretend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, heal the sick, &c.

Village Church Goers.—A woman in humble life was asked one day, on the way back from church, whether she had understood the sermon. "Wud I hae the presumption?" was her simple and contented answer. The quality of the discourse signified nothing to her—she had done her duty as well as she could in hearing it: and she went to her house justified rather than some of those who had attended to it critically, or who had turned to the text in their bibles when it was given out. "Well, Master Jackson," said his minister, walking homeward after service, with an industrious laborer, who was a constant attendant; "well, Master Jackson, Sunday must be a blessed day of rest for you, who work so hard all the week. And you make a good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church." "Aye, sir," replied Jackson, "it is indeed a blessed day; I works hard enough all the week, and then I comes to church o'Sundays, and sets me down, and lays my legs up and thinks o'nothing."

"Tender mercies of War."—At the battle of Austerlitz, a division of the Russian army which fought in alliance with the Austrians, in retreating mistook its way, and was gradually forced to Soult's advance, on a large extent of smooth space covered with snow. The space was found to be a frozen lake. The French halted at its edge, and commenced a heavy fire of cannon, not on the unfortunate Russians, but on the lake. The ice, loaded with men, horses and guns, at last gave way under the cannon balls, and in another moment the whole division was engulphed!

An old Chiffonnier, (or rag picker,) died in Paris in a state of the most abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her slender means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that her marriage must be deferred, as she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave.—Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lost at once her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where he had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a young, good looking man, entered. "So my good Suzette, I find you have lost your place!" cried he, "I am come to offer you one for life—will you marry me?" "I, sir? you are joking." "No faith, I want a wife, and I'm sure I can't find a better." "But every body will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me." "Oh! if that is your only objection we shall soon get over it; come, come along, my mother is prepared to receive you." Suzette hesitated no longer; but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle; it was a cat that he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he was determined that even death should not separate them; for he had her stuffed and placed on the tester of his bed. As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There were a thousand louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum, which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her discerner of lover.

A certain lady of this city, who was in the habit of using extremely polite and 'dictionarified' expressions before company, but was accustomed to address her servants in very loose language, in the midst of a large party, seeing that the candles wanted snuffing, said to one of her servants—"Rid those expiring luminaries of their loads." "Ma'am?" said the stupid wench. "Relieve those luminaries of the superincumbent dross that bears upon them," replied the lady. "Ma'am?" repeated the perplexed servant. The would-be lady hostess, angry that her servant should not appear to understand her beautiful language, cried out in a voice of thunder, "Snuff the candles you huzzy!"

(From the Delaware State Journal.)

ADVENTURES
OF A THIRTY-TWO POUND SHOT.

The affair which occurred in the harbour of Toulon in the spring of 1834, when, in firing a salute in honor of the French King's birth day, some shot from the United States frigate United States, struck the French Admiral's ship, and killed one or two men—made some noise at the time,—but is now scarcely remembered—except as one of those accidents which often occur in naval experience, and which the strictest discipline and the most cautious vigilance may not always prevent. The first lieutenant is considered responsible for the discipline of the ship; but much of that responsibility must be, if we may so express it, merely technical; there are many minute details, in reference to which the most vigilant and competent officers must rely upon subordinates, who may not always be trustworthy; and a slight neglect in these details may derange, for the moment, the best conceived plan, and produce events as serious as that which occurred at Toulon. It was the loss of life, and not the infrequency of the enormity of the accident at Toulon, that gave it an air of national importance; for such things have occurred more than once before, as well in our service as in the naval service of other countries, without exciting remark beyond the spot where it happened. These remarks lead me to relate an anecdote communicated by a naval officer detailing an incident which belongs to this class of naval casualties; and which might have had as tragical a termination as that at Toulon, but terminating differently, may now serve to excite a smile, or amuse a passing hour.

The scene is laid in the harbor of Smyrna. The United States sloop of war Ontario, returning from a cruise in the Archipelago put into Smyrna, in the month of February, 1831, on the eve of Washington's birth day. The Ontario dropped anchor in the spacious harbour, outside of the immense fleet of shipping which is always to be found in that great Eastern mart. In the distance was to be seen the city, its port enlivened by merchant vessels of almost every nation, and between them and the Ontario, a number of British, French, and Dutch ships of war.

On the morning of the 22d, the gallant sloop was dressed out with flags flying from every mast head, in honor of the father of his country; and Captain S. went ashore to transact business with the American Consul Mr. Offley, leaving orders for the customary observance of the day. The first lieutenant accordingly directed, that preparations should be made for the birth day salute, by drawing the shot from the guns. In executing this service, the routine is to draw the shot and lay it along side of the gun; so that the officer, in passing along to see that the duty has been performed, observing the shot, is satisfied of the fact. On this occasion it happened that the cabin guns were first drawn, and to avoid lumbering the cabin, were directed to be carried away. One of these shot, it seems, from carelessness, or hurry, was laid along side of one of the guns in the waist, before that gun had been drawn; and to this slight circumstance were owing the mischances of the day.

While the salute was firing, the attention of the first lieutenant was attracted by the report of one of the guns, and he immediately called out—

"Gunner—that gun had a shot in it."

"No, Sir,—the gunner replied—there is the shot alongside of the gun."

"No matter for that—said the lieutenant—I am satisfied from the sound, that the gun was shotted."

"I do not think so, Sir—rejoined the gunner—but at any rate, the guns are so depressed that the shot could do no harm."

The guns had been depressed to prevent damages to the neighboring shipping, from the wadding.

The salute was fired, and the first lieutenant had gone below, leaving the second lieutenant in charge of the deck. While this officer was pacing the deck, unconscious of impending evil, he observed a boat putting off from a Dutch gun brig, their nearest neighbor, and steering for the Ontario. She was soon alongside, and a Dutch lieutenant stepped upon the deck, with strong symptoms of consternation in his demeanor.

"Mein Got, Sir—was his first salutation—you fired a shot into us just now, which carried away our main pram and almost kilt a man."

The American officer expressed his deep regret at the accident, and requested the Dutch officer to be seated while he communicated the circumstance to the first lieutenant. Stepping to the companion, he called down in an under tone to the first lieutenant—

"H——, do you know, we've shot a Dutchman this morning?"

"Shot a Dutchman—impossible!" cried the lieutenant.

"It's a fact—here's an officer from the Dutch gun brig on board of us, and he tells me we've carried away some of his tackle and almost kilt a man."

"Then for God's sake my dear fellow, get a boat go on board, explain the accident and make every proper apology; ascertain what damage has been done and offer suitable reparation."

The officer went on board the Dutch brig and explained the accident to the captain, whom he found a very reasonable man and satisfied with the explanation he gave him. The shot, it seems, had ricochetted, struck the surface of the water and glanced off—passed over the Dutchman's poop and struck his main boom, or 'pram,' as the Dutch officer had it. The lieutenant inquired for the man who was 'almost kilt,' and was gratified to learn, that the 'almost' meant that the shot had passed pretty near a young Middy who was walking on the poop at the time, but had neither hit nor hurt him—The Dutch Captain politely declined an offer to repair the broken boom, and the American lieutenant returned to his ship. He had scarcely finished his report to the first lieutenant, when a boat came alongside with an officer from a French Corvette which was lying beyond the Dutch brig.—We may observe, by the way, that at the time we are speaking of, there was much coolness subsisting between the American and French officers in the Mediterranean, growing out of the unfortunate fracas which had occurred a short time before, at Mahon, between some American and French sailors, in which a French officer and an American sailor were killed. The French officer came on deck, and with a demeanor which was any thing but conciliatory, stated, that a shot from the Ontario had passed over the French King's Corvette ——, carried away some of the rigging and a quantity of seamen's clothing which had been hung out to dry.

The officer stepping to the companion, communicated this additional misfortune to the first-lieutenant.

"H—, we've shot a Frenchman!"

"Shot a Frenchman: exclaimed H., is it possible! When shall I hear the last of that infernal shot! Go on board my dear ——, without delay, and satisfy Monsieur that it was an accident."

The lieutenant accordingly went on board the French Corvette, and explained to the captain the circumstances, expressing his deep regret at the accident, and offering to send the proper persons from the Ontario, to repair damages. Monsieur, however, was not in as placable a mood as Mynheer: he declined the offer to repair damages, but talked of informing his government and maintained a reserved and offended manner, until the American officer's patience began to wear out; assuming as stately a demeanor as the Frenchman, he gravely observed—"Sir I have informed you of the circumstances of this accident, and made you every apology which in my opinion the nature of the case requires—will you be pleased to inform me whether you are satisfied." The French captain immediately relaxed—"Oh, oui, Monsieur, certainment, certainment, c'est assez, c'est assez." The American officer thereupon made his bow and returned to the Ontario.

The officers now indulged the hope that this unlucky shot had terminated its adventures without further mischief; but the circumstances being such as the first lieutenant thought should be immediately communicated to the captain, they remained on deck until his return. Captain S. came on board about 9 o'clock and after a few observations, took the first lieutenant aside—

"H—, said he—do you know, that you fired a shot to-day?"

"Yes, sir—said H—, I am perfectly aware of that fact—but how did you learn it, Captain S.?"

"Why the shot struck an Austrian—"

"Struck an Austrian!" echoed H—.

"Aye—struck an Austrian brig,—replied the captain—the Austrian Captain brought the shot to Mr. Offley's while we were dining."

"Did you actually see the shot, Captain S.," said H—.

"I actually saw the shot—it was brought as I told you, by the Austrian captain, to the Consul's while we were at dinner, and laid upon the table."

"Where is the shot now, Sir?"

"At Mr. Offly's."

"Was any one hurt on board the Austrian ship?" inquired H—.

"No, but some damage is done to the vessel."

"Thank God, then,—cried H. that I've heard the last of that shot! Never gun fired such a shot before—first, cut away a Dutchman's spanker, next a Frenchman's rigging, and now it's hulled an Austrian!—But you are sure, Captain S. that you saw the shot at Mr. Offley's?"

A boat was sent on board the Austrian vessel early the next morning. She proved to be a large, new, strong built brig, of about 350 tons—a Black Sea trader. The ball, which, after it glanced from the water, had passed over the Dutch and French vessels in an ascending course, began to descend before it struck the Austrian; and such was its impetus, that it drove through the thick, strong side of the vessel, carried away a heavy stanchion, and finally brought up on the opposite side of brig's hold, among a number of men who were at work, without hurting a man. The carpenter of the Ontario soon put all to rights on board of the Austrian—and thus ended—" The Adventures of a thirty-two pound shot."

Masquerading Extraordinary.—Foote advised a gentleman, who desired to attend a masquerade in a new character, to 'go sober.' The character of a bottle would have been no disguise in his case; though the papers gravely inform us that it proved an effectual one at a late masquerade in Malta, given by the lady of the English Governor—at which "two British officers appeared in the character of a couple of large bottles of blacking!"—A particularly bad punster would insist that those must have been Polish officers; and he would of course hint at their shining qualities as practical jokers. But it is due to the disguised to state the issue of their novel adventure. "After moving about in great style for some time, they ran against each other and broke all to pieces, when out jumped two harlequins, who amused the company with many ingenious tricks and witty artifices." The hint will no doubt be taken here, and we may expect to see troops of masqueraders capering about, like rabbits, in 'Warren's.' We only hope that our bottled-up British officers will, like the liquid they personified, preserve their 'inestimable character,' continue their 'brilliant lustre,' and retain their virtues in any climate.'—London paper.

From a late London Paper.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE.

The village of Stanmore, Middlesex, has, within the last few days, been a scene of extraordinary excitement, in consequence of a singular discovery of a very large sum of foreign gold coins, computed by some at not less than 4000 pounds, in a ditch, upon the glebe lands of the Rev. Arthur Chauvel. It appears that, on Saturday evening week, the coachman and gardener of the reverend gentleman were engaged in clearing out a ditch, in a field not far distant from the church, and in the course of their operations observed some pieces of metal among the dirt. These they examined and found them to be gold, and they subsequently turned out to be "louis d'ors," and Portuguese coins called "ports," or "Johannes," of the value of about 36s each. As it came on to be dark, the men did not pursue their search the same night, but resolved on the following morning to make a more minute examination of their golden mine. Instead, however, of keeping their own counsel, they let out the secret at a public house the same night, and on reaching the field the next morning, were not a little mortified to find a crowd of men, women and children, assembled on the spot before them, many of whom had been equally successful in their discoveries, and showed several of the large and small pieces which they had collected. The coachman and gardener then commenced digging about the spot on which they had been at first engaged, when suddenly a shower of gold fell into the ditch from the bank, which came from a tin box they had forced open. A simultaneous rush was immediately made to the spot, and the crowd jumping into the ditch, a scene of confusion beggaring description ensued. The men above kept those that were below down till they were in danger of suffocation. "More sacks in the mill" was the cry, and it was not till a solemn promise was made to make an equal division of the spoil, that the discoverers of the treasure were allowed to rise. A collection was then made, and all standing in a ring—men, women and boys—the pieces were handed round, one at a time, to each, the gardener and coachman however, taking care to preserve the better share for themselves, and especially to keep the larger pieces. New arrivals led to a fresh search, when two more boxes were found equally well stored. With one of these a farmer's man made off, but the bottom coming out, another scramble followed, and another division took place—some getting from twenty to thirty pieces each and others more—one or two to the extent of two hundred each, and the coachman and gardener receiving about three hundred and twenty each.

The news soon obtained more extended circulation throughout the town, and the whole parish flocked to the spot, the church being thereby stripped of nearly the whole of the humbler classes of its congregation, to the no small astonishment of the parson. The cause of this defection was ascertained by the Rever. and Mr. Chauvel, after the service, who sent for his gardener, and obtained from him the circumstances of the case. He immediately declared the whole of the property to be his, having been found in his glebe land and demanded from the gardener the amount of his prize.

The gardener was not disposed so quietly to relinquish his unexpected gains, and on consulting with the coachman, they resolved to put both their sums together, and consult a lawyer as to what was proper to be done. The money was accordingly left in charge of the coachman's wife; but no sooner was she alone than Mrs. Chauvel, having discovered the fact, went to her, and working on her fears, forced her to deliver up the whole of her valuable charge, to the deep mortification of her husband and co-partner. The money was then conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Chauvel, by whom it was taken to a magistrate in the neighborhood, in whose charge it now is. In the mean time the other "lucky ones" were displaying their boasted gains in hands full, and a brewer in the neighborhood bought several of the pieces at the rate of 12s. each; he soon found a competitor at thirteen shillings each; and by the next morning a foreign servant, who lived with a gentleman in the village, stated the real value, so that no bargains could again be had on such advantageous terms. Several hearing of the claims of the Parson, kept their own counsel; others came up to town on Monday and sold the coin at its fair value to the bullion dealers—while one or two altogether retired from the chance of immediate inquiry. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to collect the precise amount found, but from what we hear it cannot fall much short of the sum we have stated. The parson still asserts that the whole belongs to him; but there can be no doubt he has no legal claims to any part of it, as, if no owner cannot be found, it properly belongs to the crown. It is not likely, however, with the exception of the sum taken from the coachman's wife, that much of it will be forthcoming for any legitimate purpose hereafter. Mr. Chauvel, however, we hear, intends to try the question, how far his claim is tenable—a point which his servants are determined to contest. We have seen some of the coins, which are perfectly fresh, and in good condition, and are supposed to have been buried by an eccentric foreigner, who lived some years since near Stanmore, who was known to be wealthy, has gone abroad and has not since been heard of. A few years back a foreigner arrived at Stanmore, and was engaged with four men for nearly a fortnight in searching for treasure in the same field; but without success. It is supposed the original depositer had described the place, but not with sufficient accuracy to guide his agent, who went away much depressed intimating his suspicions that the farmer who rented the field had forstalled him.

Singular Anecdote of a Spider, with Observations on the utility of Ants in destroying venomous insects.
By Capt. Bagnold.

Desirous of ascertaining the natural food of the scorpion, I enclosed one (which measured three quarters of an inch from the head to the insertion of the tail) in a wide-mouth vial, together with one of those large spiders so common in the West Indies, and closed it with a cork perforated by a quill for the admission of air, the insects seemed carefully to avoid each other, retiring to opposite ends of the bottle which was placed horizontally. By giving it gradual inclination, the scorpion was forced into contact with the spider when a sharp encounter took place, the latter receiving repeated stings from his venomous adversary, apparently without the least injury, and with his web soon lashed the scorpion's tail to his back, subsequently securing his legs and claws with the same material. In this state I left them some time in order to observe what effect would be produced on the spider, by the wounds he had received. On my return, however, I was disappointed, the ants having entered and destroyed them both.

In the West Indies, I have daily witnessed crowds of these little insects destroying the spider or cockroach. As soon as he is despatched they carry him to their nest. I have frequently seen them drag their prey perpendicular up the wall; and although the weight would overcome their united efforts, and fall to the ground perhaps twenty times in succession, yet by unremitting perseverance, and the aid of reinforcement, they always succeeded. A struggle of this description once amused the officers of His Majesty's ship Retribution for nearly half an hour; a large centipede entered the gun room, surrounded by a concourse of ants; the deck for four or five feet round was covered; his body and limbs were entrusted with his Lilliputian enemies, and although great numbers were destroyed by his exertions to escape, they ultimately carried him in triumph to their dwelling. In the woods near Sierra Leone, I have several times seen the skeletons of the snake beautifully dissected by these minute anatomists.

From these circumstances it would appear that ants are a considerable check to the increase of those venomous reptiles, so troublesome in the torrid zone; their industry, perseverance, courage, and numerical force, seem to strengthen the conjecture; and in that case amply renumerates us for their own depredations.

Water vs. Brandy.—A woman called at a grocery in Washington street a few evenings since, and asked for a pint of brandy, which the clerk measured and put in a bottle, which the woman took and placed under her cloak. Whilst the clerk was proceeding to weigh some butter she had asked for, she put a bottle on the counter, and left the shop, remarking that she was going a little further, and that when she came back she would call and take it. She did not return, however, and on turning out the contents of the bottle, it was found to contain nothing but water.—Bost Paper.

Signor Segato of Florence, has discovered a new method of preserving dead bodies with little change of appearance. The discovery was owing to accident. In crossing the deserts of Upper Nubia, he found a human body which had been overwhelmed by a whirlwind of burning sand, the flesh and bones of which were in a state of complete preservation. The event caused him to reflect on the means of obtaining the same result at pleasure, and on his return to Italy, he commenced a series of experiments, the success of which has been perfect. The skin, the muscles, the nerves, the intestines, in short, every part of the body, are by his process, brought to a complete state of desiccation, and take a remarkable firmness and consistence, the joints preserve their flexibility, the color remains unchanged, the hair appears more firmly rooted, the preparations are without odor, not subject to be changed by humidity or attacked by worms, and may even remain without injury for several hours under water.

Wives and Sisters.—A deal of mischief and misery is not unfrequently occasioned in families, by the interference of relations between man and wife; and in many instances the unhappiness of a married couple's existence is owing to the weakness of the wife, and the malignity or mistaken kindness of her friends. A woman should look upon her husband as her only friend; and in all cases, wherever he differs with any branch of her family, she should assume it as a fact, that he is in the right and govern herself accordingly. Whenever any one whispers a tale to her derogatory of her husband she should look upon the tale bearer as the enemy of her happiness in the first place, as a despicable and impertinent person, as all tale bearers are. In short, as Miss Pardoe says, in the subjoined extract, when a woman marries she should give up all her feelings, fancies and opinions to her husband, and never allow a sister's influence to be superior to his.—For the joy, tranquillity and comfort of her existence is dependant upon her husband; and, if they cannot live in amity together, they will look in vain for comfort or respectability in any of the other relations of life.

"There is a degree of intimacy and communion of thought and feeling existing between sisters that cannot remain unbroken after marriage. Pure and beautiful as is the tie of sisterhood, it is not right that it should continue in all its strictness and exclusiveness when marriage has divided them; for the husband has a stronger claim on his wife, and it is impossible this should remain uninjured if the tie of sisterhood is retained in all its former power."

TO TAILORS.
Mahan's Improvement and Application of Ward's Protractor System.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to make known to his friends and the trade in general, that his Report of London and Philadelphia Fashions, for spring and summer of 1836, are now ready for delivery, including drafts of every description of fashionable garments, with full instructions in making up—a desideratum heretofore wholly neglected by the publishers of other systems, but the utility of which every master tailor will see at a glance. He has also published a superb plate, elegantly colored, and containing twelve figures, and which is pronounced by good judges to be superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country, fully equal to the London plates of fashions—it is $10 per copy cheaper. They are exact representations of the prevailing fashions; and the best artists have been employed in getting them up, as no expense has or will be spared, in making the system and plates, a useful and elegant appendage to the master tailors. He therefore returns thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the trade. FRANCIS MAHAN.

N. B.—Mahan's reports of London and Philadelphia fashions, will be sent semi-annually to any part of the United States, Canadas, or the West Indies, at $10 for the first year, including instructions, and $5 per year, on all subsequent years (payable in advance). Those who already understand the Protractor System, will be charged but $5 for the first as well as subsequent years. Subscribers to the system, will be charged but one dollar per copy for the plates, or two dollars per year. Non subscribers will be charged two dollars per copy. The subscriber continues to offer a premium of One Hundred Dollars to any person who will produce a better system than his own for cutting garments, or tailor's use in general. FRANCIS MAHAN,
my 14—3m No. 215 Chesnut st. Philada.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,
No. 14 North 3d st. opposite Church Alley.
SLEEPER & BROTHER,

OFFER for sale, a large stock of UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, in as great variety, as well manufactured, and at as low prices as any establishment on this side the Atlantic. Also the PATENT FOLDING UMBRELLA, of which they are the inventors and sole manufacturers, adapted to the convenience of persons travelling, as it is folded up and carried in a common trunk.
Also, Gum Elastic Umbrellas. my 7—6m

To the Public.
Gold's Union Premium Oven.—Durability, Convenience and Economy.

WE present this Oven to the public, assured that its "union" of good qualities will procure the most favorable reception. Great length would be required, to give a full description of this article; and not even then would one have an adequate conception of it. Inspection and trial can alone do it justice. Such are its principles of construction that for compactness, firmness, durability, convenience and economy, nothing of the kind can equal it. It is also easily portable,—may be placed any where, either in the house or out door, and will operate in the same manner as it retains all its heat. It is in all respects a substitute for the brick oven, and will [illegible] for some other purposes, any size may be had, adapted for the use of a hotel, boarding house or private family, for cooking pastry and for roasting meats, it is especially well calculated, as it will perform its operations in the nicest manner, with every little attention, the fuel to be used is charcoal; of which three quarts will bake at least twelve loaves of bread. The public are invited to call at the tin store No. 348 North Second street, where it will be kept for inspection and sale.
my 14—3m JOHN McDONNELL.

Scouring Brick.
ENGLISH Scouring Brick, which are extensively used in England, and much sought for in Philadelphia.

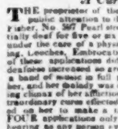
FURNITURE PASTE.
This paste will give a gloss to furniture, exceeding any thing of the kind in use, with the least labor; it is put in a tin box with directions, price 25 cents, and is as cheap as common beeswax. The price will be returned to any person disapproving of it after a trial. Also—

BLACK VARNISH FOR GRATES.
Do. to be used as common paint, for backs and jams, beautiful and very cheap. PETER LEHMAN, Druggist,
my 7—6m 309 Market street.

Cures for Deafness.
"THE COLUMBIAN RESTORATIVE FOR THE HEARING," prepared by D. Brown, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, Baltimore, Md. and sold by him and his agents at $3 per package (of 3 phials), a quantity deemed sufficient to effect a cure in most cases. Among hundreds cured, one instance of forty years standing, another of a person then 78 years of age, now in his 79th year, his hearing still good, although so aged. The proprietor has a his record book upwards of 30 causes of deafness; for the 6 most frequent causes, see handbills. Certificates of cures effected, and Mayor's Certificate, relative to the credibility of those persons cured, and personally known to him, in possession of I. Thompson, Druggist, corner of 3d and Market sts. Philadelphia, Agent.
P.S.—Any case not recognised in 6 causes described, may be addressed to the proprietor. D. B. my 14—3m

GUTTÆ SURDITÆ.
A Cure for Deafness.

THE proprietor of the Guttæ Surditæ earnestly begs the public attention to the recent extraordinary cure of Mrs. Fisher, No. 307 Pearl street, New York. This lady was partially deaf for five or six years, during which period she was under the care of a physician, who directed Blistering, Bleeding, Leeches, Embrocations, Drops, &c. &c. but from none of these applications did she obtain any relief; in fact, her deafness increased so greatly that she became unable to hear a band of music in full play, although but a few feet from her, and her malady was considered incurable. At the distressing climax of her affliction, a friend, who had witnessed the extraordinary cures effected by Cotton's Gutt-æ Surditæ, prevailed on her to make a trial of this inimitable remedy, and FOUR applications only, sufficed to restore her to as perfect hearing as any person ever enjoyed. This extraordinary fact will be substantiated by Mrs. Fisher herself, as she has kindly intimated her willingness to answer the inquiries of any one laboring under the most distressing privation, from which she has been so happily and effectually delivered.
In consequence of the increased demand for the article, the price will in future be 75 cents for the small, and $1.50 for the large bottles.
Sold by ROBERT D. HART, General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, No. 91 Market street, up stairs, and at 39 south 3d st. opposite Congress Hall. my 14—3t

For Sale,

A SMALL STEAM BOAT, ten horse power engine, and locomotive boiler, burns Anthracite Coal to great advantage. There are 2 cabins well fitted up, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. The boat draws but little water, and will be found well adapted to the conveyance of marketing and passengers.—She may be seen at the second wharf below the Union Glass Works, Kensington. She will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, if early application be made. For terms, &c. apply at this office. may 14—tf

Pure Schuylkill Ice.
THE PENNSYLVANIA ICE COMPANY, is now delivering to the customers as superior Schuylkill Ice, and will continue to do so throughout the season.
Customers may rest assured that there will be no deficiency in the supply, as over 600,000 bushels are secured in their excellent and extensive Ice Houses, corner of Schuylkill Fifth and Chesnut sts. and at Bush Hill, and which will be delivered early every morning at the following

PRICES
25 Cents per week, for a quarter peck per day.
37½ do. do. half peck do.
50 do. do. one peck do.
Or at 25 cents per Bushel.

None but careful, steady and obliging men are employed for the delivery of the Ice—and any omissions or irregularities on the part will be promptly rectified, if information is given to the Secretary, J. L. Smith, 39 south Sixth street, or to either of the under mentioned agents.
Orders for Ice, stating name, place of residence, and quantity required, left at either of the following places, will be punctually attended to:
E. Jordan, & Co. N. W. corner 3d and Arch sts. and N. W. corner of 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph Reakirt, S. E. corner 3d and Callowhill.
J. W. Simes, S. W. corner of Market and Schuylkill 5th.
Charles Marshall, 312 Market st. next door to the Western Bank.
Edmund Pryor, S. E. corner Green and Front.
Joseph Fisher, corner Seventh and Buttonwood.
Lewis Deleeuw, 169 Race street.
J. H. Crossman, S. E. corner Lombard and Second.
Thos. Hopkins, N. E. corner Juniper and Chesnut.
E. Durand, S. W. corner 6th and Chesnut streets.
J. Stovewell, S. W. corner 11th and Chesnut.
Or at the Depot, No. 3 South Fifth Street, where Ice will be delivered at all hours of the day or night, for the accommodation of transient customers.
It is particularly requested that our customers will give the carters every facility for the delivery of the Ice, so as to cause the least possible delay.
ap 23—tf WILLIAM McKIBBIN, Superintendent.

Life Insurance and Trust COMPANY.
THE Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, recently incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $300,000, by a perpetual charter.

Office No. 159 Chesnut Street.
Will, in pursuance of the objects of its charter, make Insurance on Lives, contract for Endowments, grant and purchase Annuities, and make engagements generally into which the contingency of Life enters. It will receive and execute Trusts, receive Deposites in trust on interest and receive current Deposites.

1. *Life Insurance.*
Persons may effect Insurances with the Company on their own Lives or on the Lives of others for one year, five, seven or more years, or for the whole term of life; and the premium may be paid annually or in one sum.
In addition to the security afforded by the capital of the Company, the Managers propose to make a reservation from its incomes, and add the same after a term of years to the policies for the whole of life, in the mode to be explained at the office.
The following Table shows the rate at which an Insurance may be effected of $100, at some of the ages, on the life of a person for one year, seven years or the whole duration of life.

At the age of	Premium for one year,	Premium for seven year annually,	Premium for whole life annually,
21	$1 42	$1 4[illegible]	$2 07
25	1 54	1 58	2 24
30	1 64	1 71	2 48
35	1 80	1 91	2 80
40	2 01	2 17	3 20
45	2 31	2 51	3 68
50	2 72	3 00	4 32
55	3 22	3 56	5 21

For Example—The sum of $100 may be insured on the life of a person aged 30, payable to whomsoever the insured may direct; in the event of its failure within one year for $1 64, within seven years by paying annually $1 71; and whenever the death shall happen, by paying annually till that occur $2 48. And in the same proportion for a larger sum—thus $1000 may be insured one year for $16 40 at the ages just named.

2. *Endowments.*
A person who desires to provide a capital for a son or ward when he shall arrive at the age of 21, or a marriage portion for a daughter, can effect the object with the Company.

3. *Annuities.*
Will be granted or purchased, and they may be immediate or to commence after a stated period, or after the decease of another person.

4. *Trusts and Deposites.*
As an indemnity to persons having claims on the Company, the Legislature has directed the whole capital to be paid within two years, and has authorised the courts to appoint a competent person to examine into its investments and securities. Under the charter, property may be conveyed to the Company in Trust, and they may execute such trust in the manner stipulated. Any sum of money may be received in trust upon interest, and disposed of in conformity with the direction of the owner. Certificates of deposits in trust may be issued at the discretion of the Managers. Further particulars respecting Life Insurance, Trusts, &c. may be had by application at the office. BENJ. W. RICHARDS, Pres't.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.
GEO. W. ASH, Treasurer. ap 23—tf

FRESH and BEAUTIFUL Spring Dry Goods.
MRS. R. L. SMITH,
No. 104 North Second street (below Race),

INVITES the attention of Ladies, to her assortment of new ly selected goods, including an extensive variety of articles suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are

Rich Paris Lustres,
Super Ermistines,
New Style Painted Lawns,
Rich Figured Muslins,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Splendid Painted Muslin.

ALSO—HOSIERY, of every kind, Laces, Linen Cambric's and Handkerchiefs, assorted Gloves, rich Handkerchiefs, Linens, Lawns, Ginghams, Bishop Lawns, &c. ALSO—

SPRING PRINTS,
Recently selected, and of approved styles—all of which will be sold at moderate prices. ap 6—3m

F. KLETT'S KREOSOTE TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
THIS article having proved superior to any medicine ever offered for this distressing disease, those afflicted with it are desired to call and get the genuine article, which is only to be had at the Drug store of the Subscriber.
FRED. KLETT.
mar 19—3m* N. E. corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Busch, Cordwainer, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment to David Ellis, No. 98 Callowhill st. who is duly authorised to receive the same, and those having demands against the estate of said deceased, will please present them, duly attested, for settlement to said D. Ellis, attorney in fact. ELIZABETH BUSCH, Executrix
my 7—6t* to the estate of Andrew Busch, dec'd.

Schuylkill Coal Office, No. 17 Arcade.
THE Subscriber will have constantly on hand, a superior article of PEACH ORCHARD or RED ASH, and BROAD MOUNTAIN or WHITE ASH COAL, which will be delivered punctually when ordered, at the market prices.
The Coal is of the various sizes and first quality, and if it do not prove satisfactory, will be taken away at the subscriber's expense, and the money returned.
GEO. W. FOERING.
N. B.—Those persons who may wish to secure their supply of Coal at the lowest prices, without purchasing immediately, can leave their names at the office, and the number of tons they may want, which will be furnished them at any time during the summer—the coal to be paid for when the order to deliver it is given. ap 23—3m*

Patent Fly Net,
For Carriage, Gig, and Saddle Horses.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe, and Military store, in this city.
The above improved Patent Fly Net, is manufactured of various colors, to suit either plated, brass or japan mounted harness, and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind, heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d st.
N. B.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. ap 23—6m

Philadelphia SUSPENDER & STOCK, MANUFACTORY,
No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market St.

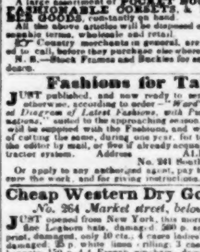
A. L. VANHORN & SON, respectfully inform the Western and Southern Merchants, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS AND STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.
SUSPENDERS—Manufactured of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.
STOCKS—Made in the most fashionable styles, on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.
ALSO—SILK & BRISTLE STOCKS—A light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of them on hand comprising a great variety of patterns: they are far superior to any thing formerly used for that purpose.
Also—Manufacture and have constantly on hand, an assortment of Russia Belts, cravat stiffners, vest springs, shoulder braces, gum elastic boot straps and garters.
LINEN BOSOMS & COLLARS, and ready made LINEN, in great variety.
A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, constantly on hand.
All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.
N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. may 23 '35—tf

Fashions for Tailors.
JUST published, and now ready to send out by mail or otherwise, according to order—"Ward's recently improved Diagram of Latest Fashions, with Pictures and Explanations," suited to the approaching season. New subscribers will be supplied with the Fashions, and with the best system of cutting the same, during one year, for ten dollars, sent to the editor by mail, or five if already acquainted with the protractor system. Address ALLEN WARD,
No. 241 South 9th st. Philada.
Or apply to any authorized agent, pay him his fee to procure the work, and for giving instructions. ap 23—tf

Cheap Western Dry Good Store,
No. 264 Market street, below Eighth,

JUST opened from New York, this morning, ladies superfine Leghorn hats, damaged; 500 p. small figured chints print, damaged, only 10 cts.; 4 cases ladies' Tuscan bonnets, damaged; 25 p. white linen drilling; 3 cases fine split straw bonnets, 150 p. 4 4 French gingham, damaged. 50 p. Hartman's small figured French chints, fast colors and new patterns, 75 p. 5-4 figured swiss muslin, stained, only 25 cents; 30 p. 6 4 superfine open work plaid muslins; 50 p. 7-4 Cobarg, damaged; 2 cases superfine Irish linen, damaged by sea; 75 p. Hartman's small figured second mourning French chints, damaged; 6 boxes green and white blond veils, 300 damask toilet covers, all sizes; 200 p. colored and black silks; 1 case fine Leghorn hats, cottage shape; 60 p. dark French chints prints, 25 doz. black and white silk stockings. Merino shawls of all kinds and sizes; also, 25 p. of the handsomest plaid poul de Swiss silk in the city; 40 p. of 6 4 blond and cambric muslin, also, a large lot of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, slightly damaged, at less than half price.
The above stock of goods, being damaged, will be sold a bargain, retail or wholesale. my 7—tf*

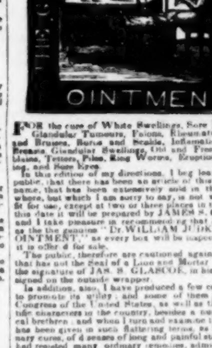
Super Patent Fountain Pens.
DECIDEDLY the greatest improvement in steel pens, ever offered to the public! Distinguished from all other fountain pens, by being formed out of only one piece of steel, consequently not liable to fall to pieces, yet affording greater facility for cleaning. For sale, wholesale and retail at the pocket book manufactory, and fancy store, No. 23 south 6th st.
my 7—3m T. HOMER.

MACHINE CARDS.


THE Undersigned would respectfully inform COTTON & WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS and CLOTHIERS in general, that he has on hand, and is receiving from time to time, from the most approved makers, a general assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and implements suited to their use, consisting in part of the following:

Machine Cards,	Roller Leather,
Hand do.	Roller Cloth,
Clothiers' Jacks,	Weaver do.
Clothiers' Press Papers,	Shearing Machines,
Teazer Hooks,	Napping do.
Comb Plate,	Brushing do.
Card Cleaners,	Shear Grinders,
Card Teeth,	Card do.
Emery and Glue,	Common Templet,
Loom Cord,	Rolling do.
Cotton Banding,	Wrenches,
Shuttles and Pickers,	Card Flyers,
Heddles and Reeds,	Heddle Twine,
Band Leather,	Regulators for Waterwheels,
Picker String do.	Spindles & Flyers, &c. &c.
Lace do.	

Which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms, and to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.
Cotton and Woollen Machinery in general, furnished to order and warranted. Clothiers' Shears repaired and ground, and extra shears furnished. W. H. HOWARD,
my 7—tf No. 434 north Front street.



FOR the cure of White Swellings, Sore Legs and Ulcers Glandular Tumours, Felons, Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Inflammation in Women's Breasts, Glandular Swellings, Old and Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, Tetters, Piles, Ring Worms, Eruptions of long standing, and Sore Nipes.
In this edition of my directions, I beg leave to state to the public, that there has been an article of this kind bearing my name, that has been extensively sold in this city and elsewhere, but which I am sorry to say, is not well prepared, nor fit for use, except at two or three places in this city; and after this date it will be prepared by JAMES S. GLASCOE, only, and I take pleasure in recommending that prepared by him, as the the genuine "Dr. WILLIAM JUDKINS' SPECIFIC OINTMENT," as every box will be inspected by me before it is offered for sale.
The public, therefore are cautioned against purchasing any that has not the Seal of a Lion and Mortar on each jar, and the signature of JAS. S. GLASCOE, in his own handwriting, signed on the outside wrapper.
In addition, also, I have produced a few certificates of cures to promote its utility; and some of them from members of Congress of the United States, as well as the very first scientific characters in the country, besides a number of my medical brethren; and when I turn and examine the evidence which has been given in such flattering terms, as to many extraordinary cures, of 4 years of long and painful standing, and which had resisted many ordinary remedies, administered by skilful hands, I feel grateful in finding myself the instrument, and thus handing out such remedial agents, by the efforts of which so much human suffering has been erased—and all I wish or desire is, that those who may be afflicted with any of the above diseases, may give it a fair trial for themselves, and then they will be fully competent to judge correctly of its utility. WM. JUDKINS,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
A constant supply of the above, will be kept for sale at Peter Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 309 Market street, Philada. my 7—3m

Union Burial Ground.
AT a stated annual meeting of the Union Burial Ground Society, for the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the Commissioners Hall, in Southwark, December 7th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:
President—Thos. D. Grover, No. 12 Federal street.
Vice President—Lemuel Paynter, No. 117 German street.
Secretary—William Adams, 26 Old York Road, 3d door above Wood street.
Treasurer—J. Thomson, N. E. corner Lombard & Front.
Directors—Jas. McGill, 238 S. Front; Jacob Huckle, 16 Lombard st.; Elijah Jones, 123 Lombard; Arthur Vance, 50 Federal st.; Thos. B. Fletcher, 1034 Christian st.; John B. Button, 454 S. Front st.; John D. Putnon, 425 S. 3d st. Jas. Hughes, 56 Penn st.; John Lindsay, 367 S. 11th st.; Andrew L. Kern, 32 Christian st.; Farrera, 52 Passyunk Road.
By an article in the constitution, "all white persons can be interred in said ground," by obtaining an order from either of the above mentioned officers, at the following rates: viz:

For all under 5 years,	$1 00
For all over 5 and under 15,	1 50
For all 15 years or upwards,	2 00

It is situated between Prime and Federal, and 5th and 6th streets, in the District of Southwark.
A careful superintendent may always be found on the premises, and interments may be made with the utmost safety. The Cemetery is considered inferior to none, in beauty, in the county of Philadelphia, and such has been the public confidence and patronage, that 2983 persons have been interred since its commencement, in 1826, to the 3d of the present month, December, 1835. By order of the Board of Directors, WM. ADAMS, Sec'ry. dec 19—eow 6m

General Agency.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is about to open an Office, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and for such other agencies as may be entrusted to him. The disposal of a number of valuable and extensive tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, has been tendered to him; and he is authorized by several Eastern capitalists, to draw for such sums as he can advantageously invest, according to their instructions. Those, therefore, requiring services of the above description, are requested to make known their wishes verbally, or by letter, (post paid) early, that maps, charts, descriptions, plans, &c. &c. may be put in form, and ready for inspection.
Arrangements are now in progress, by which those interested in village and town property, may obtain through this office, at short notice, accurate surveys, plots, drafts &c. and have them lithographed, or engraved, by Philadelphia artists —with written, or printed descriptions, as the case may require. Conveyancing, and all the other duties of a scrivener, will be promptly and accurately executed at this office, where a register will be kept, for the entry of all such matters and facts, as may be thought useful or convenient, to those interested. Other particulars, and references, will be made known soon. MARCUS T. C. GOULD.
sep 19 '35—tf New Brighton, Sept. 1835.

Waldie's Library.
WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for 1836, opens with the following new and popular works:
1. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, by the Rev. George Croly, author of Salathiel, &c.
2. The Naval Annual, containing the Three Cutters and the Pirate, by Capt. Marryatt. This work is supplied to the Library for about fifteen cents!
3. Cambell's Letters from the South, Algiers and Barbary, in continuation.
4. Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, concluded from last volume.
5. Japhet in search of a Father.
6. Shortly will be published, a new anecdotical history of the Crusades.
7. The works of Charles Lamb.
8. Smith's Captivity among the Pirates of Cuba.
9. Lady Delany's Letters.
10. Memoirs of Madame Bouchamps.
11. Captain Edward Boy's Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders.
12. Lady Murray's Memoirs, &c. &c.
Subscriptions, $5 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
feb 6—tf Carpenter street, near 7th.

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.
jan 2 '36—1y

Trades and Professions.
PANORAMA of Professions and Trades, or Every Man's Book, published and for sale by Uriah Hunt, 101 Market street, with a large assortment of books, at the lowest prices. feb 27—3m

Edward Vanderslice, DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Improved Incorruptible Teeth,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, he has taken the establishment No. 217 Walnut st. third door above Eighth, where he will perform all operations in the above profession at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

REFERENCE.
Dr. Granvil Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy.
Dr. George W. McClellan, Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Samuel McClellan, Professor of Midwifery.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry.
feb 27—6m *Professors of Jefferson College.*

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 25 MINOR ST. below Sixth street. feb 9, '34—tf

To all whom it may Concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James D. Egbert, of the town of Lansing, in the county of Tompkins, and state of New York, did, on the 22d day of September, 1834, take from the Patent Office of the United States, letters patent for an improvement on the Forcing Pump, made and constructed as set forth in my letters patent—and whereas, other pumps have since been patented, infringing upon my rights, this is to notify and forewarn each and all persons concerned, that I do intend to prosecute and defend my rights, as granted and secured to me by the laws of the United States, from all such infringements.
February 7th, 1836. JAMES D. EGBERT.
ap 16—3m*

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary have been granted to the Subscriber, under the will of Francis Maghee, late of Holmesburg, Philada. co. and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make the same, and those indebted, to make payments to him without delay, at Bordentown, N. J. or to Mr. George W. Holmes, at Holmesburg, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county.
ap 16—6t* JNO. C. HARRISON, Executor.

To the Afflicted.
A House of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.

PERSONS residing in the city or county, or travelling strangers, wishing to put themselves under a course of medical treatment, in which no other than vegetable preparations will be used, can be accommodated with board, &c. at 201 N. 7th street, 3 doors below Coates street, Philada. Terms reasonable.
Families, &c. in city or county, can be supplied with the most suitable medicines, either to prevent or expel disease, by sending their orders addressed as above stated.
Family Medicines, exclusively Vegetable.
L. BRINK.
P. S.—All communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to. jan 23—6m

HEYL'S EMBROCATION FOR HORSES.
THIS Embrocation is recommended to farmers, keepers of livery stables, waggoners, stage contractors, and gentlemen owning horses, as a valuable cure for lameness, old strains, swellings, bruises, stiffness of the joints, galls produced by the collar and saddle. It very soon cures old or fresh wounds, cuts and bruises, and should be constantly kept in their stables.
Prepared only at MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia. mar 5—3m

Drawing and Perspective.
MR. BRETON respectfully announces that he gives instruction to a small number of ladies and gentlemen in the highly useful and interesting art of Drawing from Nature, by methods so simplified, as to render it easy of acquirement in a very short time.
Those who may be desirous of acquiring an accomplishment so distinguished, and affording such an endless source of gratification, are invited to call at his rooms, where specimens of his system may be seen, and such information obtained as may be required.
The method pursued by Mr. Breton, being altogether different from any in practice, and being, necessarily, limited to a very small number, early application is recommended to prevent disappointment. ap 16—tf

NORTHERN LIBERTIES RIDING SCHOOL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his RIDING SCHOOL (back of No. 380 N. Front street), is open daily for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. The yard is pleasant and private. Those who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of so pleasant and healthful an accomplishment, may, in a reasonable time, acquire a knowledge of horsemanship upon correct principles, that would be otherwise unattainable.
In addition to the stock of fine horses kept in this establishment last season, there has been added a number of the most splendid hackneys that could be procured from different parts of the Union. The horses for docility, style and performance, cannot be surpassed.
The encouragement received last season, has induced the proprietor to make every exertion to accommodate his friends and the public.
Also to hire, on reasonable terms, Horses and Gigs, Barouches, Dearborns, Carriages and Hackneys of the first quality. For terms, apply to THOMAS CRAIGE,
ap 16—6m No. 380 North Front street.

Mackintosh's Practice,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
KEY & BIDDLE, have recently published, Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic, by John Mackintosh, M. D. with Notes and Additions, by Samuel Geo. Morton, M. D. Author of Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, &c.
From Professor Caldwell, of the University of Lexington, to the editor,—"Allow me to thank you for your edition of Mackintosh, and the very interesting and valuable additions you have made to it. I deem it an important accession to the medical literature of our country."
From Professor Dickson, of Charleston, S. C.—"Accept my thanks for the copy so politely forwarded of your edition of Mackintosh's Practice of Physic. It is a valuable work, and you have conferred an obligation upon the medical profession in America, by presenting it to them in so handsome a form, as well as by enriching it with notes which are so amply added to its worth." mar 26—tf

ISAAC BARTON & Co.
No. 30 South Second street, Philadelphia,

HAVE received by late importations, an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, which they offer at moderate prices, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
SUMMER CLOTHS, Princettas, merino cassimers, fancy drillings, satin, fancy silk and Marseilles vestings, and a variety of stuffs, suitable for boys' summer wear. Also, superfine and medium cloths and cassimeres, of all colors.
SILKS—Super black and color'd Pou de Soie, gro de Naples, gro de Swiss, gro de Rhine, Italian mantuas, 6-4 and 5-4 FANCY figured silks, some very handsome, sup. 6-4 blue and jet blk French bombazines, blk and color'd crape de Lyons, English crapes and Polish shawls, plain and fancy cord. plaid silk cashmere, China crapes, Circassians, new and square merino shawls, with a general assortment of fancy twisted silk hdkfs. Ladies' white and color'd kid and silk gloves, silk and cotton hosiery, fancy and plain chusses, PRINTED lawns, and printed muslins, ginghams, cambric, jaconett, book and mull muslins, lace and plain Swiss do. super white Italian and stripe handkerchiefs, [illegible]
Fancy satin stripe, fig'd and check muslins, a handsome article for ladies' summer dresses.
5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 heavy Irish and Barnsley sheetings, damask table cloths, napkins and towellings, Marseilles quilts, brown covers, heavy green bleached Irish linens, of the most approved makes, together with a general assortment of furniture chintzes, dimities, &c. &c.
ROGERS' PATENT FLANNELS (warranted not to shrink in washing). Thibet Gauze, and a beautiful article of silk flannel, suitable for summer wear.
WORSTED DAMASKS, watered moreens, and rattinetts of all colors, suitable for Upholstery and Carriage Linings.
ap 16—3m

Cantrell's Ague Mixture,
AND TONIC MEDICAMENTA,

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Ague and all debilities, whether constitutional, or resulting from protracted Intermittents, or the sequelæ of Bilious Fevers, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles, accompanied with explicit directions for use, to which the Proprietor's signature is attached, at Cantrell's Drug Store, S. W. corner of 3d and Julia st. below Christian, at Horner & Cresson's Drug Warehouse, No. 6 N. 3d street, and also at Hanly's Medical Hall, corner of 7th and Lombard streets. Price, $1 50 per bottle.
N. B.—The Proprietor does not wish the public to imagine that this is a new remedy, it has undergone the test of experience for upwards of 7 years, and during that period, has performed very many ordinary and extraordinary cures, some of which having resisted all other available means, for months, and even for years. In short, it is a remedy prepared upon the purest scientific principles, from whose operations on the human system, result no bad consequences, but act in a peculiarly salutary manner upon the nervous system, imparting strength and vigour to the constitution, and affording a healthy action to all parts of the body. The Proprietor, therefore, recommends this medicine to the public, with the utmost confidence, and insures to the afflicted of both sexes, a speedy and permanent cure, if his directions be strictly attended to. From numbers who have participated in the curative effects of his medicine, the Proprietor has selected a few, who have kindly lent their names in testimony of the advantages derived from the use of CANTRELL'S AGUE MIXTURE and TONIC MEDICAMENTA, viz:—
Hugh Brotherton, Keeper of Arch st. Prison; Abraham Powell, Carpenter of the Navy Yard; Jno. Muhey, Old York Road, above Poplar Lane; Mr. Warner, Baker, No. 109 Christian street; David Young, Block Maker, South Wharves.
au 2—3m*

VEGETABLE TONIC TINCTURE,
A SPECIFIC remedy for Fever and Ague, Spring and Fall Fevers, Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. &c. &c.
For Fever and Ague, this medicine is offered with confidence to those laboring under that disease, as a specific, curing the malady speedily and radically, as well as preventing its return.
In most cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, attended with loss of appetite, debility, &c. it acts like a charm, restoring to the enfeebled system, when a proper regard is paid to diet and exercise, the due discharge of every function.
Taken occasionally, it operates as a preventive against Spring and Autumnal Fevers and by its surprising tonic properties, gives strength and vigor to those whose systems are broken down by disease, or the abuse of Mercury.
In all cases where a fair trial has been given to this Tincture, without being cured or benefitted thereby, the money will be refunded. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
** OBSERVE—None genuine without the signature of the proprietor being attached to the directions.
Sold by Isaac Thompson, 3d and Market sts.; Edmund Pryor, Front and Green sts.; J. Bigonett, Lombard below 6th st.; Thos. E. Pryor, 8th and Poplar Lane; John Hern, Brown and 3d; Thos. Gegan, 9th and South; E. Higgens, Callowhill and 7th, and by most respectable Apothecaries throughout the Union. All orders directed to EDMUND PRYOR, will be attended to. ap 16—3m

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Girling, Esq. late of Lower Dublin Township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. REBECCA GIRLING,
ap 30—6t* Administratrix.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
No. 65 North Front street, 3 doors below Arch street, east side,

MANUFACTURERS of White Lead, Red Lead Litharge, Sugar Lead &c. Oil Vitriol, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Blue Vitriol, &c.—Chemicals generally—Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes &c.
REFINERS of Camphor, Borax, Brimstone, Salt Petre, &c.
GRINDERS of Pepper, Cinnamon, Race Ginger, Alum &c.
DEALERS in Dye Woods, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles &c. may 30—3m

Temple of Reason!
SECOND volume will commence about the middle of May. The title shall be sustained. To contain more, and a greater variety of reading matter than vol. 1.
Terms—$2 per year, advance—$3 sent by mail, unpaid after the 1st June—$3 also unpaid, sent in season, will pay for 6 copies, to be sent in one envelope. Two persons can send $5 unpaid, and after postage, the balance will be paid on the papers to Philada. Friends to free inquiry and human happiness will be pleased to use their influence favorably.
ap 30—6t* E. CANFIELD, Ed.
74 N. Sixth street.

MARSHALL'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	*Scrofula or King's Evil,*
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	*Pains in the Bones,*
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body.	*Rheumatism,*
	Tetter,
	Scaly Eruptions,
	White Swellings,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.
THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form; being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrup, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's Dispensatory.
To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Leg, Eruptions in Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Psorbatic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

CAUTION.
In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and by copying the whole, and sometimes a part of the direction, to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article.
To guard against the disappointment that must necessarily arise, by being deceived by any of the fictitious preparations, purchasers will please ask for Marshall's Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and observe, that each bottle of the genuine article will have the signature of the proprietor affixed to it—none other being genuine. Prepared only at MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia. mar 5—3m

CARPENTER'S
Family Medicine Chest Dispensatory,

CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals and Family Medicines, with the properties and doses of each article most approved of in domestic medicine, to which is appended, a concise description of diseases, with directions for the treatment of such as are unattended with serious consequences—shewing also, the best immediate measures to be adopted, in those disorders and accidents which are destructive to life, when the physician is not at hand, until his assistance can be procured. For sale at
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse,
jan 27 '34—tf 301 Market street.

PATENT GUM ELASTIC Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes with Leather Soles cemented to them. They are manufactured, of fashionable shapes, and designed as a substitute for all other kinds for winter wear. Also, a good assortment of plain Gum Elastic Over Shoes, by the case or dozen.
Also, Gum Elastic Table Covers &c. &c.
Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine them. SAML. D. BREED,
april 5 '34—tf No. 13 North 7th street.

Lost.
$10 REWARD will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will return to him an Account Book, which was lost on the night of the 25th of January last, when going from his Foundery, in Penn st. above the High Bridge, to his dwelling, in Front st. No. 660, between Brown and Coates sts. As the Book will be of no use to any one but the owner, it is hoped that it will be returned immediately, either to his Foundery, in Penn st. or dwelling, in Front st. when the above reward will be paid.
mar 19—tf JACOB GREEN.

B. Robinson,
WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Jewelry, Silver Combs and a variety of other silver ornaments.
N. B.—Eastern Jewelry and fancy goods, supplied on accommodating terms.
Office No. 74 Chesnut st. between 2d and 3d sts. Philada.
ap 9—3m

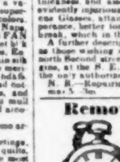
Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article in the line. Having the advantages in the Silversmith business to make to order in the neatest and best manner at a reasonable rate and prompt dispatch, we will also manufacture any pattern to order.
Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call and examine their factory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.
A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, or made expressly to their order. E. & W. WILSON.
nov 1 '34—tf

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.
MRS. J. C. EVANS, respectfully informs her patrons and the public generally, that she has just opened a splendid assortment of French and other Flowers, of the newest patterns, at her establishment, 77 south 4th street, where she invites the Ladies of Philadelphia—and merchants wishing to purchase for other markets, will be accommodated with the best styles and prices. mar 5 '36—tf

Patent Double Focus SPECTACLE GLASSES.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public in general, for past favors, and begs a continuance of their encouragement, and also to inform them that he still continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of spectacles, optical glasses and instruments, of good quality and low prices. He would particularly call their attention to his Patent Double Focus Spectacle Glasses, which are adapted to seeing far and near with one glass.
What, heretofore, was only obtained by having half glasses in each eye (in which case there is always a difference in thickness and also in the material composing each, which is evidently injurious to the eye), is, in the Patent Double Focus, obtained by the one glass, which is far superior in appearance, better for the eye, and not so liable to be broken. A further description of the glasses is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to see them, can call at his store, No. 53 north Second street, or at the store of Messrs. Worth & Warner, at the S. E. corner of Chesnut and 5th streets, who are the only authorised agents for the glasses in this city.
N. B.—Repairing neatly done, at the shortest notice.
mar 5—3m ISAAC SCHNAITMAN.

Removal.—E. P. Lescure,


HAS removed to the new store, No. 16 south east corner of Fourth and Third streets, where he has for sale Patent Lever Watches, Lepines and Plain do. do., Mantle Clocks, Silver Spoons, plated and Britannia Ware, together with a splendid assortment of fashionable Jewelry and Fancy Goods, which he offers at moderate prices. Country merchants will be dealt with liberally.
N. B.—Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.
feb 27—6m

BROWN & WEST
Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of silk and Beaver hats of their own manufacture, which for durability and elegance are not surpassed by any in the city. They have also on hand a large assortment of Youth's silk and beaver hats, which they can dispose of at as low prices as they can be bought in the city—with an extensive assortment of gentlemen's and youths' fine otter, seal and nutria caps. Purchasers would do well to give us a call at the old established stand, No. 54 south Fourth street, before purchasing of our more fortunate competitors. Country hatters supplied with silk hats of the best materials, and at the lowest market prices.
N. B.—Wanted, a boy to run errands. He must be from the southern part of the city. aug 29 '35—tf

For Coughs, Colds, &c.
Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion.
THIS medicine has proved itself one of the best remedies yet discovered for the relief of coughs, colds, distress, pleurisy, &c. and is recommended to the public under the conviction of its superiority over the generality of medicines at present in use for the cure of these diseases. The following certificate shews the estimation in which it is held by those who have made use of it—many others might be produced but it is deemed unnecessary.

CERTIFICATE.
Having tested the character of Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion, by several years experience of its use in our families, as well as from a knowledge of its effects in some other cases, we have no hesitation in recommending it as our opinion, one of the best and most efficacious remedies we have ever met with, in colds, particularly when accompanied with severe cough, and affection of the breast.
JOHN CLAXTON,
Philada. 12mo. (Dec.) 22, 1835. PHILIP GARRETT.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
ALSO—DR. PASCHALL'S GOLDEN DROPS.
Which have been used by the proprietor in his practice near 40 years, with the greatest success in the relief of Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Burns, Scalds, Hypochondria, Hysteric Affections, Inflammation, pain and soreness of the Breast, &c. The following patients have been relieved of the diseases affixed to their names.
Benjamin Jew, of Mortification on his back, caused by a Fever.
Joseph Sellers, of the Lock Jaw, when supposed to be past all remedy.
Lewis Jones, of Blockley, of the Lock Jaw, occasioned by a wound. Price 50 cents per bottle.
The above medicines are kept constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at WILLIAM BIDDLE'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. W. corner 11th and Arch streets.
dec 19—6m

NO. 57 NORTH EIGHTH ST.
NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Bellevue's Court and Eighth street.

Dr. HUET'S Medical House.
For relief of particular diseases, without Mercury or Caustic. The Dr. may be consulted from morning until 11 o'clock at night.
N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment if required. mar 5—3m

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By Samuel Coate Atkinson,
No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,
Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.
TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.
** Small notes of Solvent Banks, received at par value for subscriptions, &c. by mail.
Unpaid letters not taken from the Post-Office.